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4 ANNAS

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Task Before Taxation Commission

BEGIN WITH A CLEAN SLATE!

(By Prof. K. V. Rao, M.A.)

Here is a thought-provoking memorandum submitted to the Taxation Enquiry Commission presided over by Dr. John Matthai.

Much water has flown under the bridge since the last Committee had recommended on Indian Taxation nearly two decades ago, and our own conception of state functions and of taxation have undergone radical changes. The first task of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, therefore, is to shake off the influence on their outlook and method which the previous Report or text-books on Public Finance might have created. We have to start afresh without any obsession of outdated and doctrinaire ideas. This is on the negative side.

Welfare State

Coming to the positive side, ours is a Welfare State. Our Constitution aims at a Welfare State, though it does not strictly rule out a complete socialistic state, but for Art. 31. My own definition of a Welfare State is one which allows equality of opportunity to all and an equal share in all essential amenities of social life without impairing individual initiative and incentive. It is the duty of the Taxation Enquiry Commission to recommend a tax structure befitting this conception of a welfare state.

Two Roles

The Welfare State has two roles. On the one hand, I take it as a (fifth or sixth?) factor of production which has to create the necessary atmosphere for all economic activity and so has to be paid a remuneration. In its second role, the State is itself a large scale manufacturer of social amenities and necessities. Accepting this view of the State, the question is: what is the way in which the activities of the State should be financed.

Neutral Citizen!

Taking the total needs of the state as a whole, we have to apportion that amount among the various citizens according to some accepted canons of equity or ability or both. Taking it to be that the transfer is from the more able to the less (i.e., from the rich to the poor) there must be at some level a 'neutral citizen' who is self-sufficient, i.e., one who pays to the State nothing on the whole, i.e. one who gets back from the expenditure of the State just the same as he pays it as taxation, etc. The question is: at what level are we to draw this line? This requires an investigation into family budgets.

The Levelling

All taxation involves a transfer of purchasing power individually earned and this involves a transfer or diversion of resources and human activity. The question is: How is this transfer to be effected? And this transfer is from individual to individual, from group to group and from locality to locality, and thus levelling is taking place in a number of endogamous circles within the larger pool of a state. These circles in India are the local bodies and States as units of taxation and expenditure—and nationalised industries.

Equal Tax-Burden

On this process of constant transfer of purchasing power, we have to project the idea of a Welfare State with its implications of equal opportunity and equal protection of laws. In a 'Police State,' equal protection of laws meant equal protection of the individual from rogues and thieves; but in a Welfare State, equal protection should mean more than that. It must mean that the citizens of India shall enjoy equal amenities of social services and administrative efficiency in whichever part of India they live, provided there is equal degree of tax burden. Tax-burden depends not only on the level of taxation but also on the nature of expenditure; and so once again it requires a study of expenditure —this time of this State.

Scope of Enquiry

The conclusion I am aiming at is that the scope of the Taxation Enquiry Commission includes

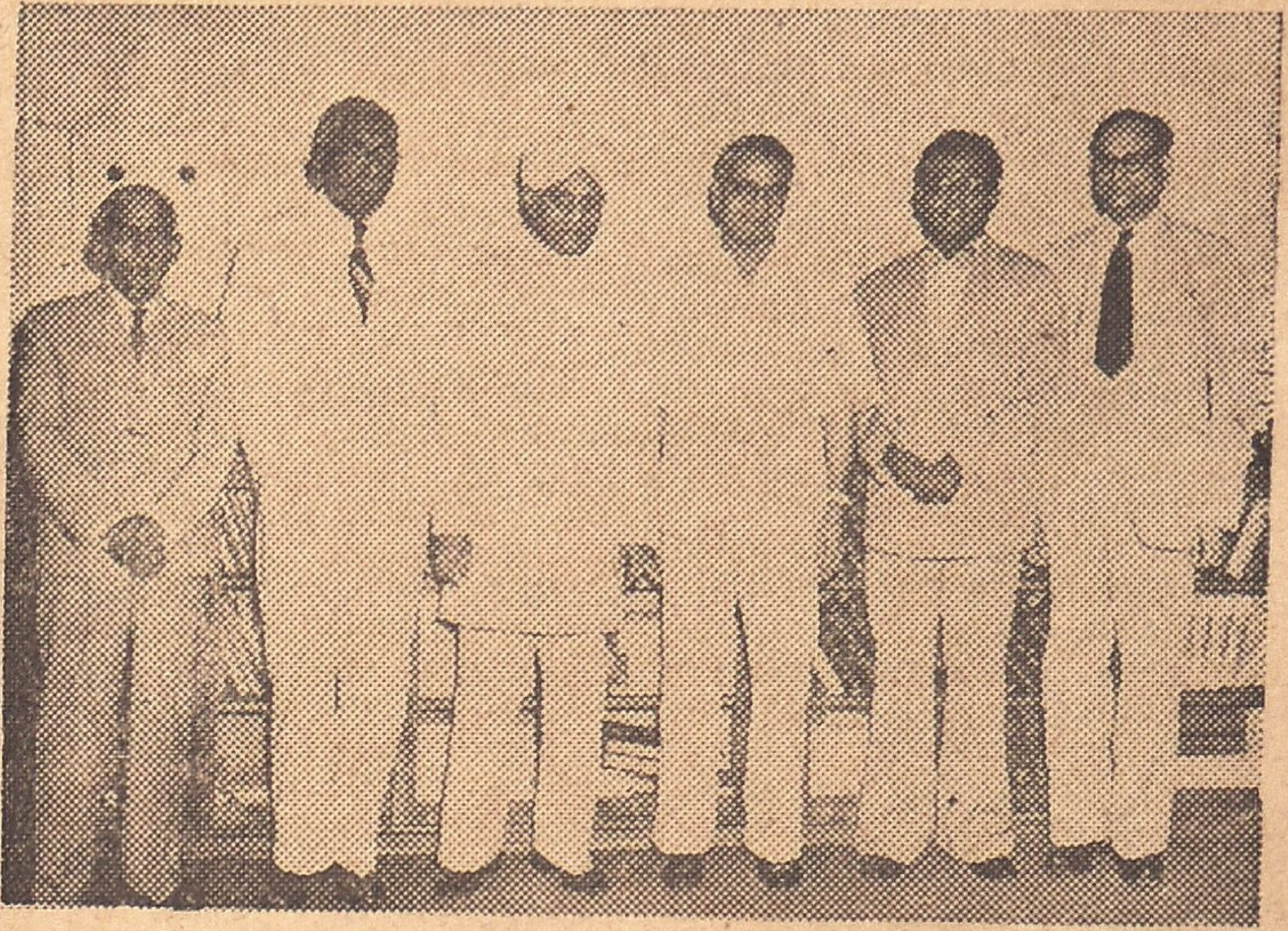
1. Not only an investigation of only those incomes of the State which satisfy Taussig's orthodox definition, but all sources of revenue to the state; and
2. a complete and over-all study of the expenditure of the Central Government, State Governments and of the local bodies, and even of the individuals—a difficult task, no doubt, but a sine quo non of any investigation into the tax structure of the country.

Every Income A Tax

Is there today any difference between, say, the sales tax and the so called price paid for the post-card? There are two ways of looking at them as similar:

1. Both are compulsory, again, in two senses. Compulsory because when we buy a

(Please turn over)



TRADE ENVOYS. The members of the Ceylon Trade Delegation snapped with Union Commerce Minister T. T. Krishnamachari when they called on him at Delhi. Picture shows (L to R) Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, H. E. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Ceylon's High Commissioner, Hon. Mr. S. Natesan, Minister for Posts, Ceylon and leader, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, and Mr. S. G. Ramachandran of the Commerce Ministry, New Delhi.—P. I. B.

QUALITY
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commodity, we have to pay some tax compulsorily; but we have to pay some price if we have to buy a card. It is meaningless to say that if we do not want the card or if we do not desire to travel by the train, we need not pay any price at all, because we can as well say that if we do not want to pay the tax we can do so by not buying the commodity. Both are avoidable — even income-tax is not compulsory, in this sense, because we can avoid it by not earning the income. There is another sense in which both are compulsory. We are no more living in a primitive and self-sufficient economy, so that today travelling and writing letters or sending goods from place to place becomes absolutely compulsory and so the payment of these prices. Any increase in the prices of these necessary goods acts in the same way as any increase in any tax.

2. Both the tax and the price are similar in another way. In both cases, the amount of levy is determined by the Government, and in both the cases it is regulated according to what the state needs and what the traffic can bear.

All Incomes

Take the example of the Sindri factory or the Hirakud Dam, the levies from which will not come within the purview of the Commission if my view is not accepted. Is not the price of the Sulphate or of electricity determined by the Government on grounds other than the mere cost of production? In that case, is there any difference between its determination and the determination of any tax? To say that in the case of the post card or electricity, something like cost of production is taken into consideration is to say the absurd, for the Government itself largely determines the cost of production by its wage policy, whose consequence we will examine presently.

I would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Commission to include in its purview all sorts of incomes the State in India is getting and examine their incidence. I would also urge upon them to go into the economics of these nationalised industries because that has a bearing upon the subject of their investigation.

From previous page

Task Before Taxation Commission

Every Levy A Transfer

Thus every source of income is a transfer of purchasing power and several questions arise in this connection. Let us take the example of the Indian Railways. Taking it for granted that the Railways yield a profit every year, the following questions arise:

1. To whom is the money collected by the railways and distributed by them transferred?
2. Is such transfer justified or equitable?
3. Are the Railways (nationalised industries) really paying enough to the general revenues?

Not Equitable

The Railways every year earn several crores of gross income, paid by the several users of the railways, paid compulsorily because goods as well as passengers must move in the country. And this huge amount is transferred to three groups of people—to the railway services, to the users of the higher classes and to the general public through the contribution to the general revenues. Is this transfer equitable?

First of all the question arises why a particular section of the community—the users of the railways—pay a tax or contribution to the general revenues. So also why should the users of the postal services pay, (to the general revenues), unless their special ability to pay is proved by other tests.

Peculiar Transfer

A peculiar kind of transfer taking place now from the lower to the higher class deserves the special attention of the Taxation Enquiry Commission—instances like the subsidy paid to the Air Companies, or the loss made good in the case of Air-conditioned coaches in Indian Railways or even the maintenance of mecadamised roads for the cars of the rich people in India. Does not all this make Indian democracy a Government of the poor, by the middle class and for the rich?

Deserves Attention

Equally deserving of attention is the transfer to the railway services as wages for the services rendered. While there is no special level of wages divinely ordained for any services, the question has to be examined whether or not the labourers of the nationalised industries are getting more wages than their own compatriots in the other Governmental services. This has to lead the Commission to go into the economics of the nationalised industries of India, as suggested earlier. To me it looks as though a new kind of syndicalism is growing in this country with our nationalised industries. To me it looks as though the country has invested Rs. 800 crores and handed them over to the 8 lakhs of railway services for their own maintenance; and similar is the case with, say, the Sindri Factory or the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Paid More

Suppose the Railways in India are owned by private agencies who borrow Rs. 800 crores from the Government at say 3½ per cent; in this case the Government would have got Rs. 28 crores as interest and another similar amount as income-tax. And then there will be other sources of income as local cesses, sales tax, etc. And the rates would have been obtained according to the principle of what the traffic can bear. Recent experience has shown that the railways rates have already reached the maximum monopoly levels. If, therefore, the railways had been privately owned, the private monopolist would not have charged more than the present rates. He would have paid nearly Rs. 50 crores to the Centre as interest and income-tax and another ten crores as sales tax, import duties etc., and would have managed the concern only by reduced wages to the labourers. That clearly means that, as a result of the nationalised industry the travelling public of India are paying to the railway labour more than they would have paid otherwise. This kind of transfer of purchasing power and the incidence of the rates should be carefully investigated by the Commission.

The effect of all this kind of 'Neo Syndicalism' created by nationalised industries like the Railways, Posts, Sindri and D. V. C. is, therefore, creating new taxing authorities, and this has to be noted by the Commission.

A Prosperity-Maker

All public finance being a transfer of purchasing power, no investigation of taxation can be complete without at the same time investigating the effects of public expenditure. Take, for instance, the expenditure of the Centre. By virtue of the subjects under its control in the VII Schedule of the Constitution, and by the institution of the Planning Commission, the Centre has become the 'Prosperity-Maker' for the Units. Through its policy of taxation and of expenditure, it can make the Units rich or poor as it likes, and therefore, its over-all policy should be carefully examined by the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

Paradox Province

Take Orissa as an example at random. It is what I call the 'Paradox Province' of India. Here are 'all the resources' which a country requires to become as rich as any State in the U.S., but still it is the poorest State in India. How can we account for it? After examining the common causes responsible for the backwardness of the rest of the states in India, we can arrive at the only cause responsible for the special backwardness of this province and that is the general neglect of the Government of India in its policy of expenditure. During the War, for instance, of the thousands of crores of rupees the Centre spent to finance the war, not even 1 per cent was spent in this province either in the form of wages for services rendered or for war contracts!

Not Much Different

The story is not much different now. Very few people of this province are serving outside the state, there are no insurance companies or banks registered here getting money from outside, nor have the Central Government started any industry in this State. All these may be compared with the 'invisible imports' of a country which in the case of Orissa come to nothing, thus creating a problem for the State of Orissa, which is not different from the problem of an adverse balance of payments for India. The only solution possible—as the other solutions for correcting an adverse balance do not apply here—is for the Centre to spend more money in such states as Orissa which are 'low money areas,' if I can call them so. In fact it is the secret cause of the poverty of this state which is otherwise well endowed by God.

Expenditure Incidence

If the Centre can, say, start the Iron and Steel Plant in this State, its problem can be solved easily. I would suggest to the Taxation Enquiry Commission to examine the expenditure policy of the Centre with a view to determine how the Centre is helping the States to help themselves to become prosperous by utilising their own natural resources so that the ideal of 'equal opportunity' in our Preamble becomes a reality.

Thus a study of the 'incidence of expenditure' is as essential as a study of the incidence of taxation.

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CLUB LIFE IN THE SOUTH

When a race-war is fiercely going on on the soil of South Africa and in every other country in the world, the desire of certain people to have exclusive privileges based on racial and other considerations, nevertheless, does exist. Even in India, some European Clubs still persist in maintaining that Indians shall not be ordinarily admitted into their portals! Though most of such clubs have relaxed their restrictions, institutions like the European Club in Coimbatore are firm that they shall always remain a stronghold of the Europeans. They are now private associations, the argument is advanced. If that be the case, there is really not much of a point in any one desiring a forced-admittance!

Exceptions

Years ago, it was known as the "Coimbatore Club." Lately, the name was changed into "European Club," and it was solely done to denote that it is there existing for the use of the Europeans in the District, and neighbourhood. It may be alright, but then, some Indians belonging to the privileged classes, want to stay there during their visits to Coimbatore. Former Governor Bhavnagar stayed there during his visits to the City, but, when Governor Sri Prakasa went there last year, and accommodation was sought for him, the Club authorities stated that they could provide only for a part of the gubernatorial entourage. Alternatively, living space was arranged for the Governor and staff at the usual 'Circuit House,' where visiting Ministers and Gazetted-officers generally stay. When Raja Muthiah Chettiar came here last year, he was put up at the Club, in his right as the guest of a European Member, commercially very prominent in the South. Military officers of high-rank are generally allowed too. General Cariappa used to stay there, but when Lt.-Gen. Thimmayya went there as 'Brigadier,' the Club folk demurred! But Thimmayya did not turn back. He parked himself there, alright! Though, there is no general written rule that Indians could not stay here, membership is decidedly not open for Indians nowadays.

Unique Honour

I am told that there are about fifty clubs maintained by Europeans in South India, but personally, I should think that the number should be even less.

The Cannanore Club is a very old one of its kind, perhaps one existing for over ninety years. Here, Mr. Kunhi Pokkar, presently a Member of the Madras Legislative Council and an influential Moslem of those parts was even elected 'President'! Perhaps, he was the only Indian who had the unique honour of being the President of a Club which is largely composed of European Members. What is more, his election, as such, came in the pre-Independence days, and that is all the more significant. That is something remarkable, illustrating the broad-mindedness of the European residents of the Malabar Coast.

Lives on Oil!

Since Independence, several European Clubs have closed down, for want of an adequate number of members. Still, many do exist, even with meagre membership. For example, there used to be a 'Salem Club,' but it has lean membership now. Still, it is run as a sort of resort for visiting Europeans. When the question of somehow maintaining this Club arose, there being not enough funds to do so, a foreign oil company lent a helping hand with laudable motives. A petrol-pump was provided in the Club's vicinity, and the profits got from the auto-gas sales were to be turned on to the Club's resources for its maintenance.

In Madras

Now, in the City of Madras, the Gymkhana Club (once an exclusive preserve of the Europeans) has today a good lot of Indian members. Even in pre-Independence days, this Club admitted a limited number of Indians to membership, but nowadays, a very large number of us have gone in. There are about a thousand members on the rolls, I am told, but an equal number is said to be on the 'waiting-list!' Well then, in the matter of admission, certain procedures are adopted, as per the Club rules, and as such, further admissions will be only on a gradual basis. "There is a lot of charm in being a member of this Club, which is perhaps the best in South India," an Indian Member told me, the other day. Those who wish to get in here, are mostly those who have a compelling fascination for the Western pattern of life and living, the type that has a flair for group-dinners, dances and drinking, and for games such as those the Europeans love to play.

Mr. KUNHI POKKER whom Cannanore Europeans elected as their President.—N. P.

Peculiar Fancies!

In the same city, even Indian Club-houses have certain peculiar fancies and shibboleths governing the admission of members. Of course, they are not there in any written rules, but a certain understanding exists among the members. The Cosmopolitan Club would not admit Police Officers, because the members wanted absolute freedom of expression, and talk what they liked, on political matters. They wanted no eavesdropping done on the Club premises by any intelligence-service men. Stiff indeed, was the membership exclusiveness of this Club, even fifty years ago! In the opening years of the present Century, some narrow-minded Members of this Club, through the process of "black- balling" stoutly opposed any new men coming in! Even eminent men of those days like V. Krishnaswami Aiyer and P. R. Sundara Aiyer—great legal luminaries and idols of Mylapore—were denied entrance, that they soon moved to establish a Club of their own—the Mylapore Club—in the year 1902.

The 'South Indian Athletic Association,' a sports organization in the main, was for long not sportive enough when membership was discriminated against a particular community! Even brilliant sportsmen of that community were denied admission for membership. Then, there is the 'Presidency Club,' where only suited and booted men were welcome for membership, and the dhotie-wearing lot was eyed with disfavour! That is because, this Club, started in 1928 by men who had their higher education in England, aimed at keeping it a place for men of their own mental outlook on affairs, in general.

A Club or Association has, of course, its own right to reserve its membership to a type of people who have a certain standard of fitness for it. But, barring people on the basis of race, community, wearing-apparels, language, caste and community, is not in keeping up with the true spirit of association in the proper sense. India has really changed in these matters of late; yet, much remains yet to change for the better!—P.

During 1951-52 Indian imports of aviation spirit totalled 26 million gallons.

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Short Story

THE DETECTIVE

By Dawood Adam

THE day was murky. The train had just pulled out of the station. In my compartment—I was travelling third class—it was all so dark and the people were so piled upon one another that I could not help feeling that the Black Hole of Calcutta, with all the noise historians had been making about it, must have been an eminently desirable hole. As I sat wondering how long it would be before our compartment stole the distinction of being a moving mortuary, my wandering gaze settled on a notice exactly above the opposite window of the compartment.

"Beware of Pickpockets," the notice warned those who cared to read it.

Instinctively I felt in my trouser pocket for my purse, for it contained a sum of twenty rupees and that was not a sum to be sneezed at, at least not to a bloke like me.

"BAH" came a voice from my left. I took a look at the owner of the voice who was a young man in a brown suit.

"Were you saying anything to me?" I asked him, judging from the expression on his face that he was conversationally inclined.

"I was saying 'Bah'," he answered.

"And why were you saying 'Bah', if I may ask?"

"Because I saw you were feeling for your purse directly your eyes fell on that notice up there."

"You are mighty observant, aren't you" I said rather frigidly.

"My job calls for a good deal of observation, you know."

"What job are you on?"

"I am a detective," he answered, "and that's between ourselves, you know."

"Oh!" I said, fully persuaded that a fellow who was a detective couldn't have done better than to say 'Bah' if he saw me getting cold feet at sight of a warning against pick-pockets.

"You may rest assured," he informed me, "as long as I am breathing in this compartment no one is going to pick a fellow's pocket and get away with it. Only last month I outwitted and put in jail a fellow who thought he was being too clever with his fingers."

"Oh, did you?" cried an elderly gentleman, who sat on the left of the detective guy. "Would you mind letting us in on it? We should all be charmed to listen to you."

★

THE detective looked round, and, finding that a good number of ears were being pricked up, decided to make the most of it.

Curiously enough (said the detective) it happened on a train. I was bound for Madras. Just as the train was about to leave the station a great crowd swooped into my compartment which was already chock-full like a Municipal garbage- cart. Suddenly a woman among the new entrants screamed, "Thief! thief! Oh, somebody's snatched away my hand-bag!"

First thing I did on hearing the cry was to shut the door of our compartment so as to prevent the malefactor from making his lucky. In a jiffy the Railway Guard was at her side and asking questions. The train was already moving now.

"How much did you have in the bag, lady?" asked the Guard.

"A hundred-rupee note and some small change."

"How did it happen?"

"Somebody snatched it off from behind just as I was stepping into the compartment."

"Do you suspect anybody?"

"I could not tell. People were crowding behind me."

"WELL," announced the guard ponderously, "I am going to search all those people who have entered this compartment just now." This appeared to be quite an easy job, for, all the new-comers, for want of seats, were standing together in a knot. There were two fellows in shirt sleeves who, when the Guard was engaged in industriously ferreting out things from their pockets, betrayed a great longing for contact with his neck. And a hefty middle-aged gentleman gave vent to his feelings in language that had a suggestion of murder in it, with something about broken bones thrown in for good measure. The only person who took it all in good part was a young man in a black suit who carried a book under his arm. He submitted to the Guard's search of his pockets with such obliging good nature you would have thought he was actually enjoying every minute of it. Yet, in my mind I could not help marking him out at once for the hand-bag-snatcher. You know, that's one of the advantages of being a detective. You have only to look at a fellow's face to find out if he is a criminal or not. However, when the Guard was at last through with his search the lady's hand-bag still remained elusive.

"I am sorry, madam," murmured the poor Guard, and retired into a corner.

★

I KNEW in my bones that the young man with the book under his arm was the criminal. I knew, too, why the Guard's search of his pockets had fallen through. And I made up my mind at once that I was going to expose him and turn him over to the police. I thought I'd better take the lady into my confidence and assure

(Please see page 28)

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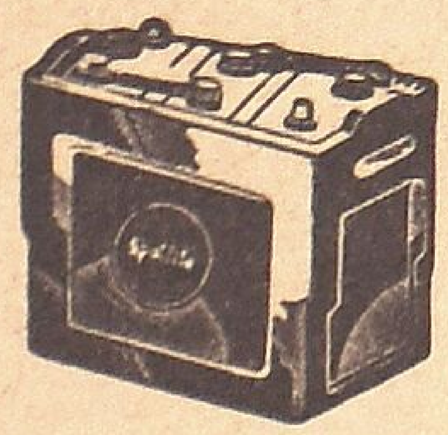

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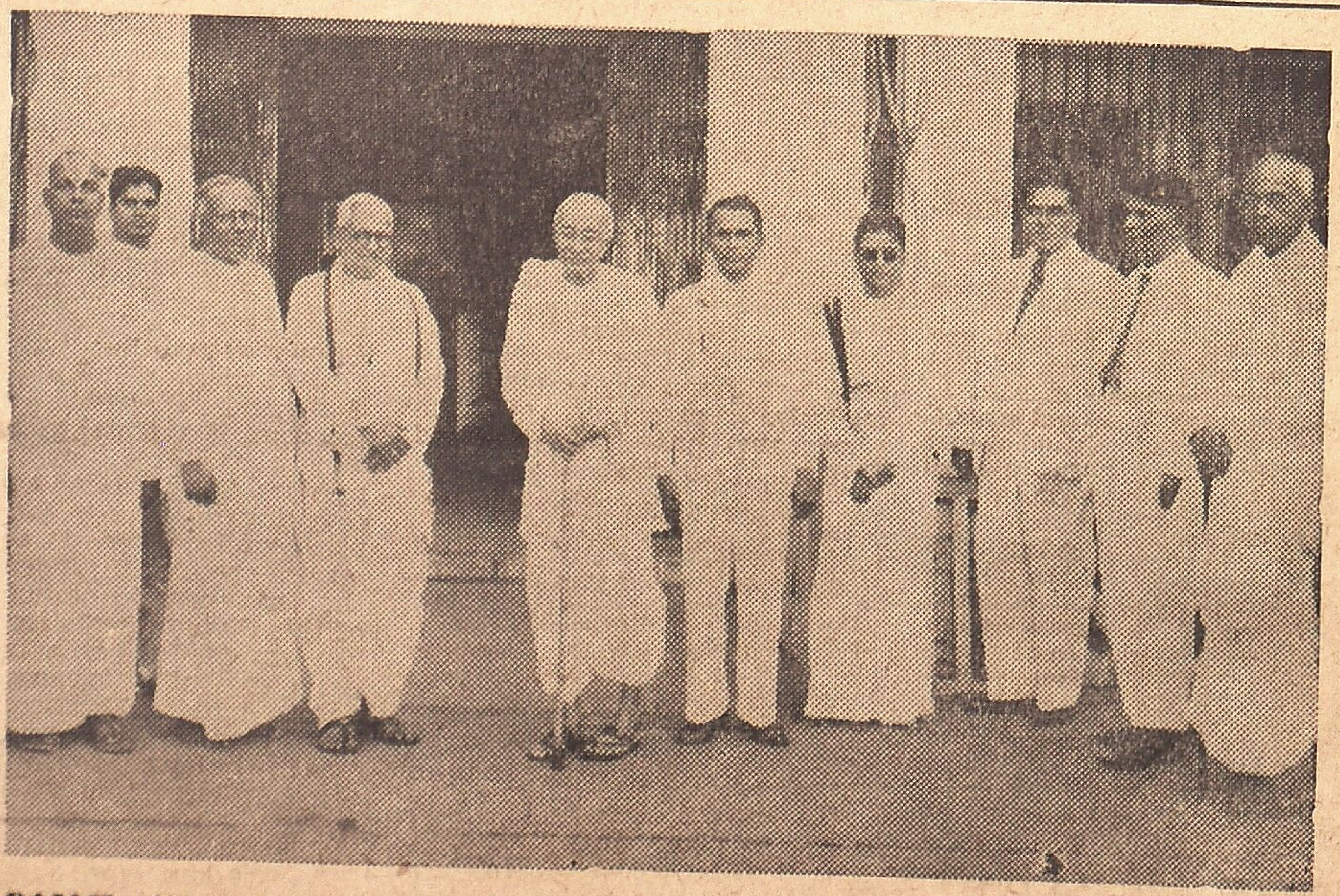


RAJAJI with the members of the Teachers' Guild whom he addressed in the city replying at length to criticisms of his new scheme of elementary education. — P.C.S.

THE FRUIT OF THE GODS

(By R. K. Sharma)

Over one hundred dishes prepared from green and ripe mangoes were on view at an exhibition of Mangoes organised recently by the Pusa Institute's Ladies' Association and declared open by the Union Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Deshmukh. Here is an interesting article about the Mango—the dessert of the Gods!

Everyone, big or small, high or low, rich or poor, old or young, male or female, has an insatiable taste for mango. Dinner or supper, it forms an essential course of meals nowadays. With its sherbats, fools, jams, chutneys hot and sweet and pickles it is more or less Nature's compensation for summer in the plains.

Rightly acclaimed as 'the choicest fruit of Hindustan,' mango has always charmed the visitors to our country. Foreigners—from the Chinese pilgrims who travelled here in 7th century A.D. down to modern visitors—have accepted mango not only as the most popular fruit of the country but also one of the most delicious fruits of the world.

In Ancient Lore

Even writers and poets have unreservedly eulogised it. It has been frequently mentioned in the Sanskrit literature. Bernard Shaw also admired the fruit. Though it is not known whether the presentation of mangoes to the great playwright by our Prime Minister followed a demonstration on 'how to eat mango' or he learnt it at his own cost but the fact remains that he found them delicious.

Mango is a great patriot. It has even declined Uncle Sam's horticulturists' persuasions to accept their nationality. Though like Indian emigrants it is found in many other Eastern countries, it is proud of its homeland and is seen only in India in its best form.

In variety of colour, shape, size and taste it beats every other fruit of the world. They say grapes have seventy-two varieties but mango has nine hundred. In fact one can have mangoes to match the colour of the crockery in which they are served. It can be girlish crimson, nervous orange, angry red, and anaemic yellow.

In size it can be as small as a plum and as big as a cocoanut. It equally displays a diversity of shapes and figures. Cylinderical, oval, elliptical, and parabolic, it can be used as a model to demonstrate nearly all geometrical curves in a classroom.

Its flavour and taste, again, present a variety that is truly amazing and one can smell in it even the pineapple, the peach, and the vanilla. It can be as sour as any acid and as sweet as any kind of sugar—fructose, lactose, sucrose, etc.

Unlike grapes and apples that generally move among aristocrats mango, which is much more social, has a wider company. It adorns the palatial dining hall and the hut alike. A friend of the poor, it is their soup, vegetable and dessert rolled in one.

Malihabad in U.P., where more than 500 varieties are grown, can be styled the metropolis of mangoes. Most of the people there are mango-growers. Most of them are artists spending a lifetime in producing new varieties in ingenious ways. They describe the delicate shades of taste in each variety, give to it an artistic name and sing it in poetic fervour.

Fancy Names

For a botanist all mangoes are 'Mangifera Indica' but its connoisseurs have given fancy names to its different varieties. 'Mufar-rul-qulub,' 'the delighter of hearts'; 'Hure Bahist,' 'the houri of heaven;' 'Begum Pasand,' 'the choice of the queen'; 'Dil Pasand,' 'the choice of the heart;' and Kachamitha 'sweet even when raw' are some of the well-known varieties of mango. There is totapari resembling the beak of a parrot and 'Gadha' (donkey) which justifies its name on account of its quality.

In ancient Sanskrit literature mango has been referred to as the food of the gods. 'Krishanbhog' and 'Rambhog' have been so named after Krishna and Rama. There is a shrine of Ekambareshwar, the lord of mangoes, at Kanchipura in Madras. Near the shrine is an ancient mango tree, whose four branches, they say, represent the four Vedas.

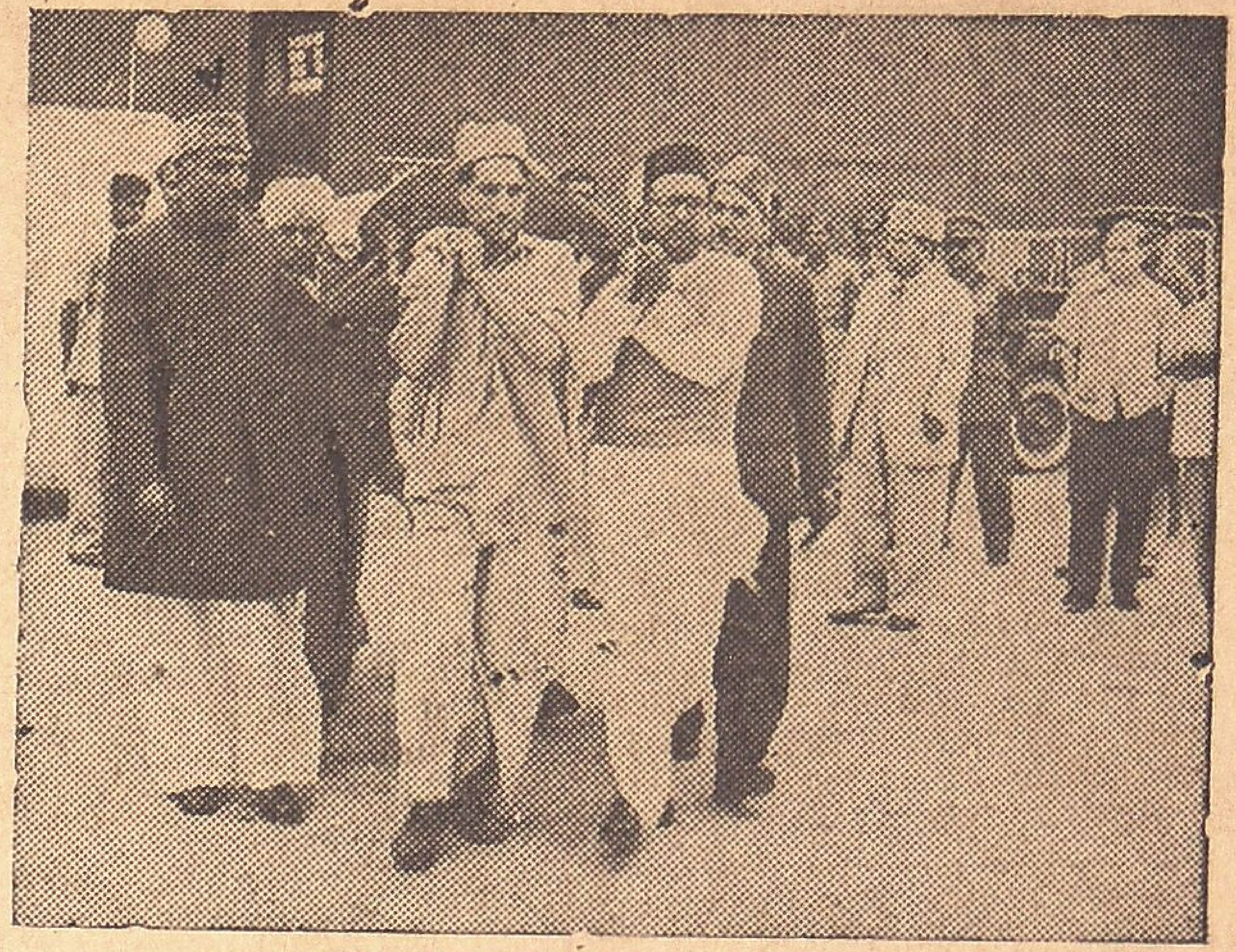
Mango leaves are considered auspicious by the orthodox and doorways and the porches are decorated with them on festive occasions. Many a businessman hangs a string of leaves around the entrance which houses his safe.

It is said that mango was brought in India by Hanuman from Ceylon. Known in India for over four thousands of years, mango received a great impetus during the Muslim period. The highest improvement in mango cultivation was effected during the era of Moghul Kings, whose love for art and architecture included a passion for mango gardens. Akbar had planted a "Lakh Bagh" near Darbhanga containing one lakh of mango trees.

How to Eat It

The controversy about eating mango is as old as that of eating chicken. One cannot enjoy it with spoon and fork. "There is only one way to eat it, to bite the mango in its prime, to suck its potent juices, and devour its flesh with eager relish. No count must be kept of numbers no thought for appearances should spoil the orgy."

"Tapka" defies all attempts to eat it in a decent way. On the other hand, one has to prepare oneself to relish it. One has to put off his clothes and gird up one's loin and sit down in a tub with a basketful of mangoes. Then it is to be softened by pressing it with fingers in a rotatry motion. Finally one has to bite a hole at the end farthest from the shuck and suck it. But the climax is reached when the stone is taken out of the peel and is made to work like a piston in the mouth. Durng the process the peel often gets punctured at many places and one gets a liberal spray of juice all over the body. That is why a loin cloth is a prerequisite in eating tapka.—"H. Standard."



THE BODY of the late Dr. S. P. Mukherjee is transferred from an ambulance to a special plane by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Deputy Premier of Kashmir and others, at Srinagar.

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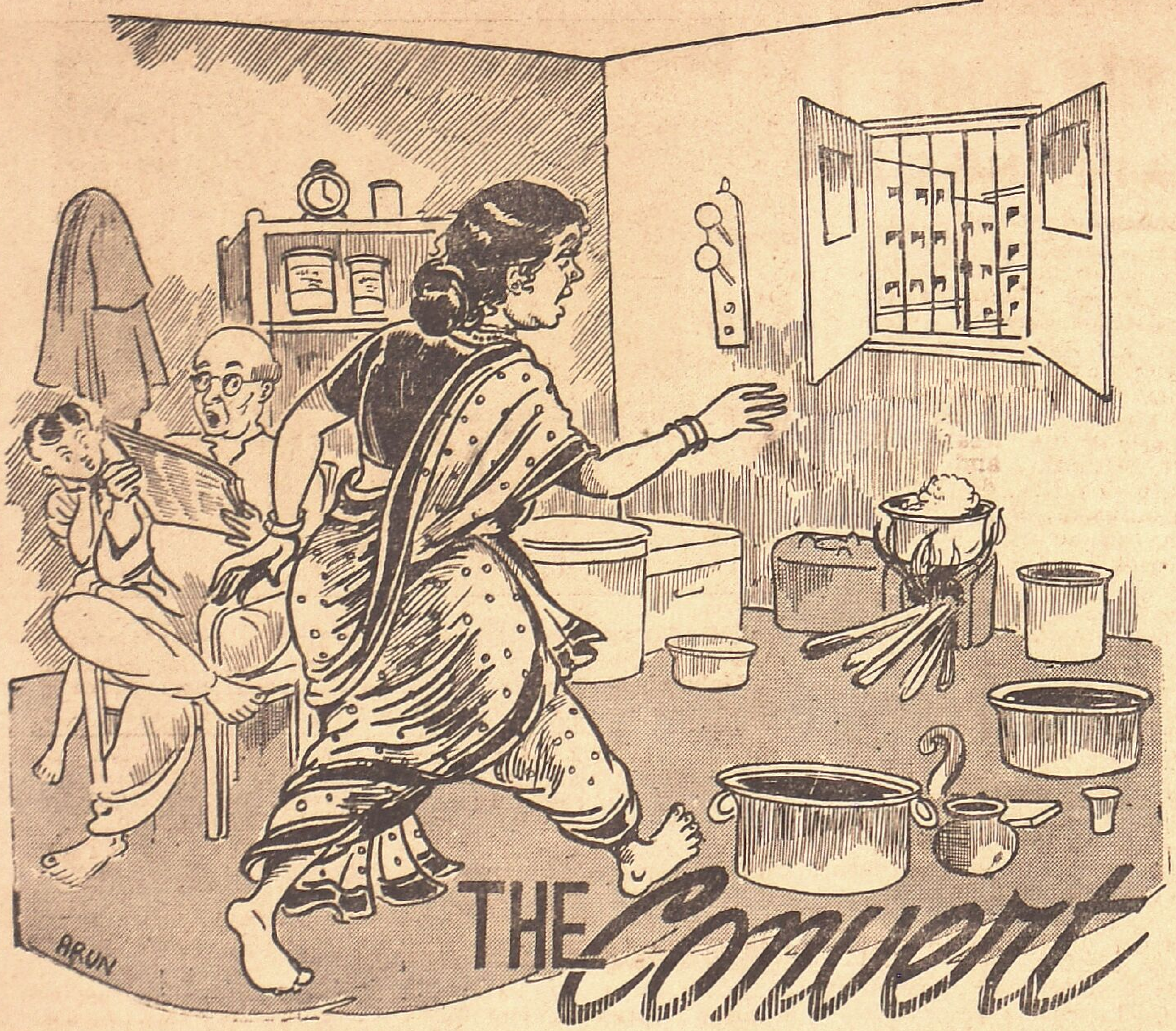

THE Convert

"THIS house is nothing but a menagerie," muttered Seethamma to herself as she moved about the kitchen preparing the morning's meal. The radio blared out film music from the adjoining room. The telephone shrilled in another corner, and from the street down below arose the noise and clang of passing traffic.

To one who had lived all her life in the peace and seclusion of a village, the busy facade of the town held a nightmarish aspect. Seethamma had come to live with her son Sankaran at the urgent pleading of the latter. And ever since she had set foot on the soil of Bombay she had worn an expression of perpetual bewilderment.

SEETHAMMA had cried out with horror when she saw their dwelling in the third floor of a huge building. Were they

By
RAMANI MUTHANNA

to live like birds, suspended in the air? she enquired. The sight of the lift threw her into renewed exclamations. She firmly refused to set foot in that box like contraption. It was the devil's own handiwork, she declared. She huffed and puffed up the three flights of stairs and entered the flat. The telephone and the radio filled her with immense wonder. Strange indeed were the ways of the mortals who lived in the city!

She recalled the day she had been struggling with the cooking trying to light the fire with damp faggots. In walked her neighbour who said:

"Why don't you use gas the same as ourselves? It is cleaner and cheaper and labour saving."

Seethamma had been indignant at the suggestion. "You can have all those new fangled things after I am dead," she told her daughter-in-law Kamala, "As for me, what was good enough for my forefathers will serve me equally well."

"I DON'T know what the world is coming to," Seethamma addressed the walls. She was in the habit of speaking aloud her thoughts regardless of whether she had a listener or not. She had been content to tread the beaten path, to follow in the wake of her elders, to be guided and even ruled by them. She was strongly averse to any change in the set ways of life. But the younger generation was of a different spirit. They wanted to revolutionise the entire system of living. They wanted to discard the old ways and introduce new changes. What is wrong with the old system; Seethamma often demanded of her grandchildren. Hadn't their ancestors thriven equally well without the telephone and the motor car?

They merely laughed at her indulgently as though humoring a half wit child and their attitude filled Seethamma with range. She was in full possession of her senses despite her three score years. She could still work like a horse which was more than her daughter-in-law could do. The trouble with the younger generation was that it was becoming too soft with all those modern conveniences and labour saving devices to make their life easy.

★

SEETHAMMA'S attention was suddenly drawn to the milk which was boiling over on the fire. With a cry she sprang up and rushed and stumbling fell headlong on the floor.

When she finally came to she found excruciating pain in her right leg. Her family surrounded her and looked at her anxiously.

"Sankar?" Seethamma moaned feebly, "I am dying."

"Nonsense, mother. We will have you hale and hearty in no time at all. Don't try to move. We have telephoned for the doctor and the ambulance."

The doctor arrived soon and after examining her pronounced her thigh bone to be fractured. She was removed to the hospital.

★

THE life of inactivity there was unbearable to Seethamma. Her days passed with difficulty. Her leg operated upon and she recovered steadily though slowly. Her family came to see her daily. One day her grandson Gopi came bearing an oblong package in his arms.

"What is it?" Asked Seethamma.

"The Radio. We brought it so that you may while away the time listening to it.

Seethamma's eyes glistened with unshed tears. The radio was the children's most prized possession. They listened to it by the hour and yet they had brought it to her. She caressed the child and said, "Tune it on for me."

As the strains of music rose she sank back and closed her eyes thankfully. A sense of peace stole over her. She had begun to realise the immense value of modern amenities. As her son had laughingly pointed out to her she wouldn't have been alive to-day if it hadn't been for the up-to-date medical aid she had received. She was gradually becoming reconciled to the new order.

TWA'S DAILY RECORD

Revenue passenger miles on Trans World Airlines' 33,000 miles of routes soared to a new record high for a single day on **June 7,** it was announced recently by Clyde S. Fullerton, General Sales Manager of TWA. The airline recorded a total of 9,715,129 revenue passenger miles on that date, topping the previous record of 9,440,280 set on January 4, 1953.

These figures follow on the heels of those for the month of May, when TWA's total domestic passenger miles exceeded those for the same period in 1952 by 32 percent. At the same time international passenger miles rose 36.3 percent over the previous year. A large percentage of this traffic, according to Mr. Fullerton was via TWA's Sky Tourist service, which provides fast, low-cost flights both transcontinentally in the U.S. and across the Atlantic to points in Europe. Sky Tourist traffic for May, 1953, exceeded the figure for May 1952, by 161.3 percent.

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National Museum Acquires Unique Set

THE RAGAMALA PAINTINGS

(By A Special Correspondent)

A unique set of Ragamala Paintings is among the objects of art recently acquired by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the National Museum.

The relation between music, which has the power of pictorial evocation and pictures which attempt to seize the moods of melodic sequences, has created interesting types of art all the world over. For example, what has been called programme music in the European tradition is really the painting of scenes and narration of stories by means of melody. It is not the highest type of music. Thus Beethoven, one of the greatest figures of the European musical tradition, in his Pastoral Symphony, goes to the countryside for inspiration and paints the advent and passing away of a thunder storm in terms of pure sound. Europe also shows the reverse tradition of visualising music. An authority on music has cited the fifteenth century Monk Adam of Fulda, who gives an account of statuaries, which were conceived as images of different musical modes.

Visualising Melodies

The emphasis on the divine origin of beauty and art in Indian aesthetics led to the tendency, even in the early phase of the evolution of Indian music, to the visualisation of musical modes as personified beings. "The six Ragas and the thirty-six Raginis with their beautiful bodies emanated from the abode of Brahma, the Transcendental Being, and sing hymns in honour of Brahma himself," says, "Pancham Sara Samhita," the text attributed to Narada, the great legendary interpreter of Indian music. Perfection in technique came only to those who clearly visualized these forms in meditation.

For meditating on the intrinsic form of the modes, the ancient texts and writers like Kohalacharya have prescribed an esoteric clue for each Raga and Ragini. Two kinds of forms emerge from this meditative discipline: an abstract, conceptual 'Devamaya' form and a concrete, sensuous 'Nadamaya' form. The first form seems to be religious in its iconography. It has also influenced pictorial visualisation. Rag Bhairava is usually represented in the form of Siva, so-called. But in inspiring paintings, the 'Nadamaya' form has played a far more important part, for it seems to be a more direct personification of the sensuous and emotional qualities of the melodic structure. It forms the direct basis of the treatises in Sanskrit, Hindi, and later, Persian, giving the description and visualisation of the Ragas. Even the various notes are supposed to have their specific colours and in addition to the pictures of the Ragas, there also exist visualisations of the various 'Talas' or time-beats.

Seasonal Paintings

Visualisation of musical modes in India never moved in the direction of abstraction. This was because two parallel traditions, predominantly representational, influenced the tradition of Ragamala paintings and later mingled with it. These traditions were the 'Baramasa' or seasonal paintings and paintings on the theme of the 'Nayika' or idealised feminine types.

The seasonal paintings of the Rajput period were inspired by the seasonal songs in the vernaculars which began to appear from the eleventh or twelfth century onwards and which, unlike the stately stanzas on the same themes in Sanskrit poetry, were wedded to melody and sung by entire groups during seasonal festivals. The Ragamala paintings tended to mingle with the tradition of seasonal paintings because the relation of music to season and hour was noticed very early by Indian writers on music. For example, Narada, in his "Sangit Makarand" prescribes what modes are appropriate for each season and each main division of the day. Thus the 'Vasant' which was to be sung in honour of spring could not but be influenced in its pictorial visualisation by the seasonal paintings dealing with spring.

Nayika Tradition

The Nayika lore arose as a slightly sophisticated courtly tradition giving exquisite feminine profiles in the romantic moments of expectation, union with the beloved or separation. The Hindi poets of the Nayika lore excelled in the description of love as expressed in the six seasons. Nayika literature and paintings thus linked up with the seasonal tradition. It also coalesced with the Ragamala tradition aided by the convenient myth that one of the five consorts of all the six main Ragas is a Virahini (separated) Nayika. By the convergence of all these traditions, Ragamala paintings, in course of time, lost their earlier rigorous exactitude in symbolism and became luminous pastoral scenes, depicting nature in the gaiety of spring or in the anger of a monsoon storm, following with a sensuous eye every exquisite mood of lovely women and above all evoking as a distant echo the volatile essence of music, its limpid gaiety and profound yearning.

Elegant Cameos

The set acquired by the Ministry of Education consists of eighty miniatures. The familiar themes of Rajput paintings recur here—dancing in celebration of the advent of spring, greeting the early sun rising above the rim of the hills, hailing the rain-laden monsoon clouds after the scorching heat of the summer. The handsome wayfarer halts where a pretty damsel is drawing water from a village well. There are little elegant cameos of women at her toilet and occasionally a poignant note is struck when the warrior bids farewell to his wife. The fineness of the brush-work comes out in the treatment of the elegant profiles, the dark tresses of women, beards of dignitaries, while the bright costumes, floral motifs and architectural details express a vivid sense of colour.

This set was acquired on the recommendation of the Art Purchase Committee of the National Art Treasures Fund. This Committee has been constituted for making recommendations regarding acquisitions for the National Museum and the National Art Gallery. The Committee meets periodically for considering paintings, illuminated manuscripts, sculptures, textiles and other art objects submitted for the purpose.

"RAG VARDHAN," one of the miniatures from the set of Ragmala paintings recently acquired by the National Museum.

AT POONJAR

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JAPANESE PHARMACOPOEIA

The Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan in Tokio has recently issued an English translation of the Sixth edition of Japanese Pharmacopoeia, originally published in March 1951. The Pharmacopoeia is modelled on the lines of British Pharmacopoeia and has all told 634 monographs of which 141 are new and are arranged in alphabetical order of their Latin titles.

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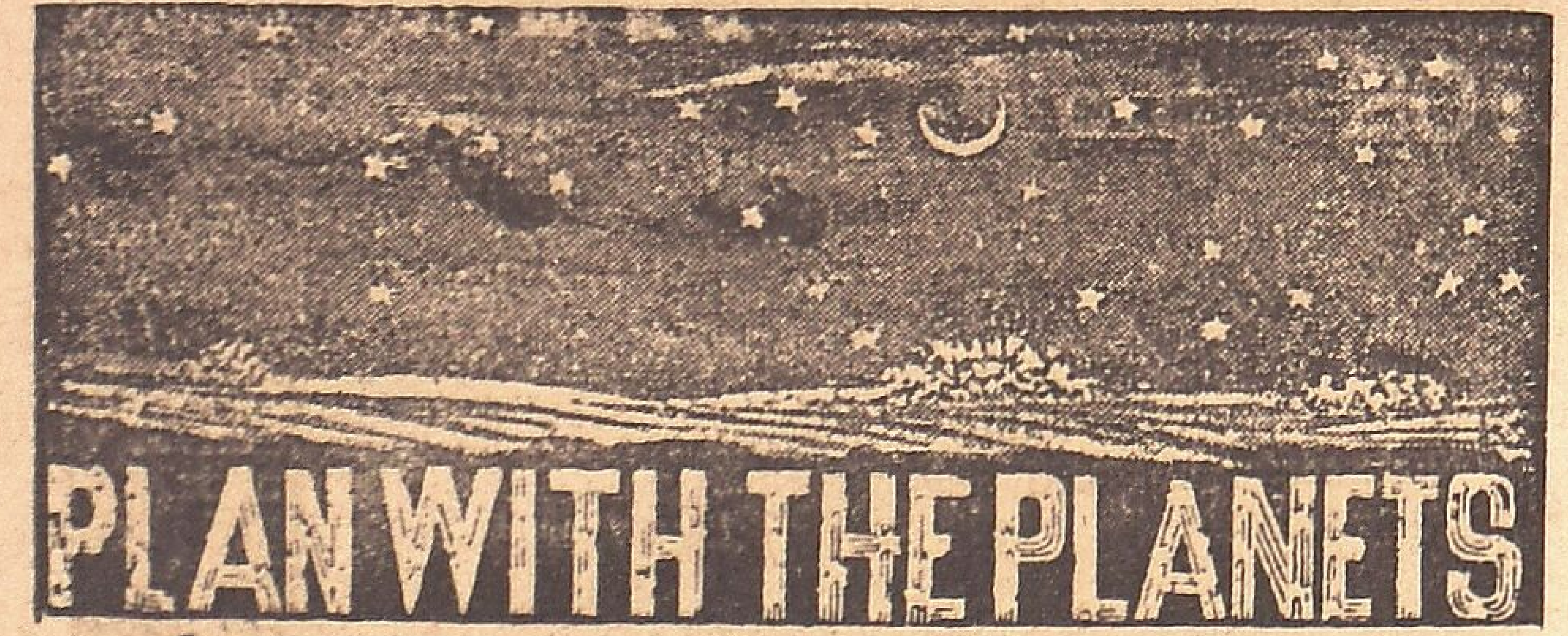


(By Astronomer)

For the Week 26th July to 1st August 1953

MESHA—(ARIES)

Aswini
Bharani
Krittika ¼

You are starting this week under the shadow of the lunar eclipse. Since its incidence happens to be your house of profession, I should in the long run expect some uncomfortable change in that sector of your life. It may touch business, reputation and your general standing in life. Of course a favourable dasa and bhukti will help tone down things. Against this background there is a significant planetary change during the middle of this week which appears to be helpful to you. In many cases I see a new shift of the emphasis. It may mean anything from a change to a new house and new jewel to new job. Generally speaking this influence will help you in increasing your happiness. Perhaps some of you may win a prize in a competition and in other cases succeed in athletic meets. Some good event in connection with your brother or sister is in the offing.

★

VRISHABA—(TAURUS)

Krittika ¾
Rohini
Mrigashirsha ½

During the year before you, you have reason to be careful of certain aspects of your life consequent upon the incidence of this week's eclipse in a most important house in your horoscope. In matters of religion you must adopt a healthy attitude. Financially you may find things sticky and hence you will be well advised to plan your life of the year in such a way that you are not taken unawares at any time. You had better keep an eye on the health of kids and old people in the family. Immediately speaking this week brings about a happy planetary transit. It shows some financial windfall in the near future along with happy events in your domestic circle. If you are a student I think you will have good opportunities of pursuing your study further to the satisfaction of all concerned. Lawyers and salesmen have a good time ahead.

MITHUNA—(GEMINI)

Mrigashirsha ½
Arudra
Punarvasu ¾

It is just possible that some of you may run to hasty conclusions from the manner in which the predictions of this week apparently look different from what I have indicated last week. If there appears to be a contradiction it is only because of the fact that I have given a larger as well as nearer perspective of your life in those two predictions. Hence you must always try to read the present week's prediction with the previous one for the background; for it cannot be throughout good or throughout bad. In your case there is a chance of some good coming in the midst of inconveniences. And that is, a cheerful mind and opportunities for enjoyment whatever the other vicissitudes. This is clearly a safety valve and shows how the inscrutable ways of God come to our help.

★

KATAKA—(CANCER)

Punarvasu ¼
Pushya
Ashlesha

I may say that God has been kind enough to provide a safety valve for you too. Whatever the bad effects they will not exceed the limit and you will be in a good condition for all that. The hand of protection from evils is rushed to you and I can now assure you that you have little reason to be worried about the other things. The least you can notice is a tendency for expense items to swell. If you can put a healthy check on that you should be said to have successfully circumvented the evil tendencies of the time. That you can do there is no doubt. Your personal comfort and domestic case will be kept up provided you are calm and deliberate in your actions.

★

SIMHA—(LEO)

Maka
Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni ¼

This week's eclipse will have some bad effect although it may not be immediately. I may now add that you had better be careful of your valuables among others as there is a likelihood of your being swindled. Apart from that this week's planetary changes put you in a very favourable position from the point of view of gains which may be manifold. Businessmen must particularly make a note on this and try to cash in on the opportunity. In other cases it may be gain of desire whatever that may be I have a remote idea that some of you are likely to beget a girl-child in the near future. At all events I must say that the days before you are favourable from the point of view of your progeny, be it in the matter of their education or marriage and other happenings.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

★

KANYA—(VIRGO)

Uttara ¾
Hastha
Chitra ½

I do not want to recall my statement of last week in your case for that is too obvious by now. But I do have some very good news which will to some extent make amends for what you have missed. Your professional life is very bright now and in the near future. If you are unemployed you have a chance of gaining a job; promotion, recognition of merit are allied benefits which may occur in different cases depending on the strength of dasa and bhukti operating currently. On the side of domestic life too I must expect a measure of happiness, as also financial improvement. But in all cases I have a fear that you overdo things and spoil the fun. So without in the least being hasty in things you must try to cash in on the opportunities of the week.

★

THULA—(LIBRA)

Chitra ½
Swathi
Visakha ¾

The effects which I predicted last week was from the longer range point of view. Immediately speaking in that background, you are about the best benefited for the most important planet in your horoscope has jockeyed itself into a position of vantage from which it will do much good. In the main I find that you are likely to be more religious-minded than usual. On the financial side I think you will be much better off. The post may oblige you with happy tidings and money. Your children will in the near future be benefited. It is just possible that some of you may gain in a small way in your pastime activities. A close relative of yours is seen to be benefited by good happenings. A few among you may in the near future go in for jewels and the like.

★

VRISCHIKA—(SCORPIO)

Visakha ¼
Anuradha
Jyeshtha

On one point at least you will find that you are being inconvenienced as from the middle of this month. In your domestic life some fortitude will be called for. You will certainly be destroying your fund of goodwill if you behave boorishly towards members of your family unmindful of their susceptibilities. Secondly in matters financial I expect deliberation will be necessary. Sudden or unpremeditated purchases may prove unsatisfactory. Alternatively I find that you are put to financial loss by an action which should have been thought about twice. It is clear the time is not propitious for speculation or financial commitments. Be tolerant towards friends if you do not want to spoil the relationship.

★

DHANUS—(SAGITTARIUS)

Mula
Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha ¼

Perhaps you are the most unenviable person so far as the planetary configurations are concerned. The little domestic happiness seems to be in jeopardy and the lady of the house is apt to run into tantrums if you handle her wrongly. Indeed health may turn out to be one of the reasons. At any rate ill-conceived banter and uncalled for comments, not to speak of dramatic confessions may complicate the issues. Looking at the composite picture of your horoscope I find that you are in for an innings defeat at the hands of the powers that be. Of course your prevalent dasa and bhukti will make a lot of difference to my statement. In your relation with your customers, if you are a businessman you have more than usual courtesy.

★

MAKARA—(CAPRICORNUS)

Uttara Ashadha ¾
Shravana
Dhanistha ½

I think I have made it plain that you must duck in the days before you. I am afraid that is going to be more true even within your home for the blow may be aimed from the kitchen. Of course I don't make it to mean literally. It is only an indication that you must take cover from all quarters.

(Please see page 24)

Kulapati's Letter No. 29

"Free India" Special

A TRIP TO BADRINATH

MY Young Friends,

It looks as if the cherished pictures in the gallery of my heart are being taken down one after the other. Two more of my friends have left me.

Shyama Prasad, a dear friend, died under tragic circumstances. I first met him at his house in Calcutta when I was on my Akhand Hindustan tour in 1941; since then—and particularly during the last few years—we came very close. He was a fine man, a man of principle, bold and true. His death has been a sad bereavement to his friends, as also to the country; but the halo of martyrdom which surrounds his memory now will continue to help the cause for which he died.

My venerable friend, Venkatarama Shastri, also died at 79 recently. For the last few years he was only a distant spectator of our fast-moving world. But if deep learning, high character, sanity of outlook and sweet reasonableness have any value in the present world, he was one of the best amongst us. A liberal and a moderate, he was the first to stand up to the British in his own characteristic way. He was the Advocate-General of Madras; he was appointed Home Minister under the Montague-Chelmsford Constitution. The next day the Governor removed this department of the Police from his charge. On the following day, Shastriji resigned quietly and unostentatiously. He was not prepared to serve in an office where his capacity or probity was doubted.

Soul of Culture

Shastriji was the soul of culture. On many occasions in Ooty, on the Beach in Madras and in his home, we talked by the hours on all topics under the sun. On every subject he was well informed and had fresh and balanced views. He was to me an embodiment of what a real Brahman in a modern world could be and every time I met him, I came away feeling happier and moved out of my grosser self.

His mind was alert till the end. Two years ago he had an accident. I went to see him one evening and I found that he had just started learning Greek.

It is painful even to imagine that there would be no more correspondence between us or that on my next visit to Madras there will be no Shastriji to spend a few hours with.

★

ON May 3, I began my tour of the Garhwal district. It is one of the most backward tracts in the country, though we draw some of our bravest soldiers from it. The visit was overdue, and I had several problems to study on the spot.

The district abuts on to the Indo-Tibetan border and I greatly desired to see Mana, our last village, on the border. Many of the soldiers, for whose benefit we have been administering a Trust, live there. And while I had to go to the district, it was impossible to resist the temptation of visiting the great shrine of Badrinath. Visiting Kedarnath which, according to tradition, must be done first, was out of the question; it would have involved me in a longer absence from headquarters.

After paying his homage to the memory of Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, "a dear friend" and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri "the soul of culture", Shri Munshi writes about his trip to Badrinath.

We spent four days at Lansdowne, the headquarters of the Garhwal Rifles Regiment. The Garhwal Rifles Regiment Centre has one of our best military training centres. The smart turn out of the young Garhwalis filled me with pride. The Regimental Boys School, where some of the beneficiaries of the Trust are being educated, is also a fine school; and we spent a pleasant evening with the lads. Leading retired ex-servicemen from the district also came to meet me. They were led by an ancient soldier clothed in what once had been a splendid uniform—all red and gold—which he had first worn when he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to one of India's Emperors at the time of his Coronation in London.

By

K. M. MUNSHI

The old war-horse was a little unwell. But he had been brought up in good tradition. He stood to attention; gave me his white-gloved hand to shake and spoke with meticulous deference. He paid respect to the Governor's wife and had his photograph taken with us. He was very happy, smiling all the time. Soon after he left us, he joyfully narrated to Lt.-Col. Suares the story of how he had been received.

Favoured of Gods

We left our heavy cars at Lansdowne and proceeded to Pauri, a picturesque hill-station and the headquarters of the Garhwal district. We put up at a bungalow situated in a forest and fringed by a wooded road. I would have loved to wander along it each morning listening to the song of the dawn by twittering birds. But I was not to have that luck.

Symbols of New Life

We visited the shrine of Kyunkaleswar, three miles from Pauri. Here, tradition has it, Yama, the god of death, worshipped Shiva by doing penance for centuries. I was left in no doubt about it, for God certainly favours those who live there. The mahant was 96 years old; his 'guru' died about 20 years ago at the age of 90. The Chairman of the Committee, a local leading lawyer, was only 79 years of age. The shrine and a 'pathshala' too where good Sanskrit appeared to be taught.

In Pauri one notes the change in the cultural and traditional climate. The latitude of the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata" was left behind. The fragrance associated with Sita and Rama and Radha and Krishna was absent. We were in the land of Shiva, Yama and Narada; and the memories of the Pandavas were everywhere. The climate was of pre-Guptan period; Free India was there, however, though in a subdued form. In some places we were greeted with 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai'; at official gatherings 'Jana Gana Mana' was sung; sometimes a stray passerby accosted us with 'Jai Hind.' But the surprising part was that the residents of even tiny villages, which hung like nests on high, mountain-tops, were modern in their demands. They wanted roads, education, irrigation, electricity. They were very enthusiastic about 'Shramadan' and were busy making new roads. Roads have become, to them, symbols of the new life for which they crave.

As we travelled into the interior, modernity was also apparent in the vulgar advertisements pasted to rocks. On some of them we found inscribed: "Panchayat Raj hi Ramrajya hai." 'Panchayat Raj itself is Ram Rajya.' And it delighted my heart to see that even where cultivation was not possible the slogan was: "Adhik anna upjao" 'Grow More Food.' And imagine my joy when I read the slogan: "Adhik Vriksha lagao." 'Grow More Trees.' But we were not allowed to forget that we were in a sacred land. One slogan ran: "Brahmachari bano." 'Exercise sex-control.'

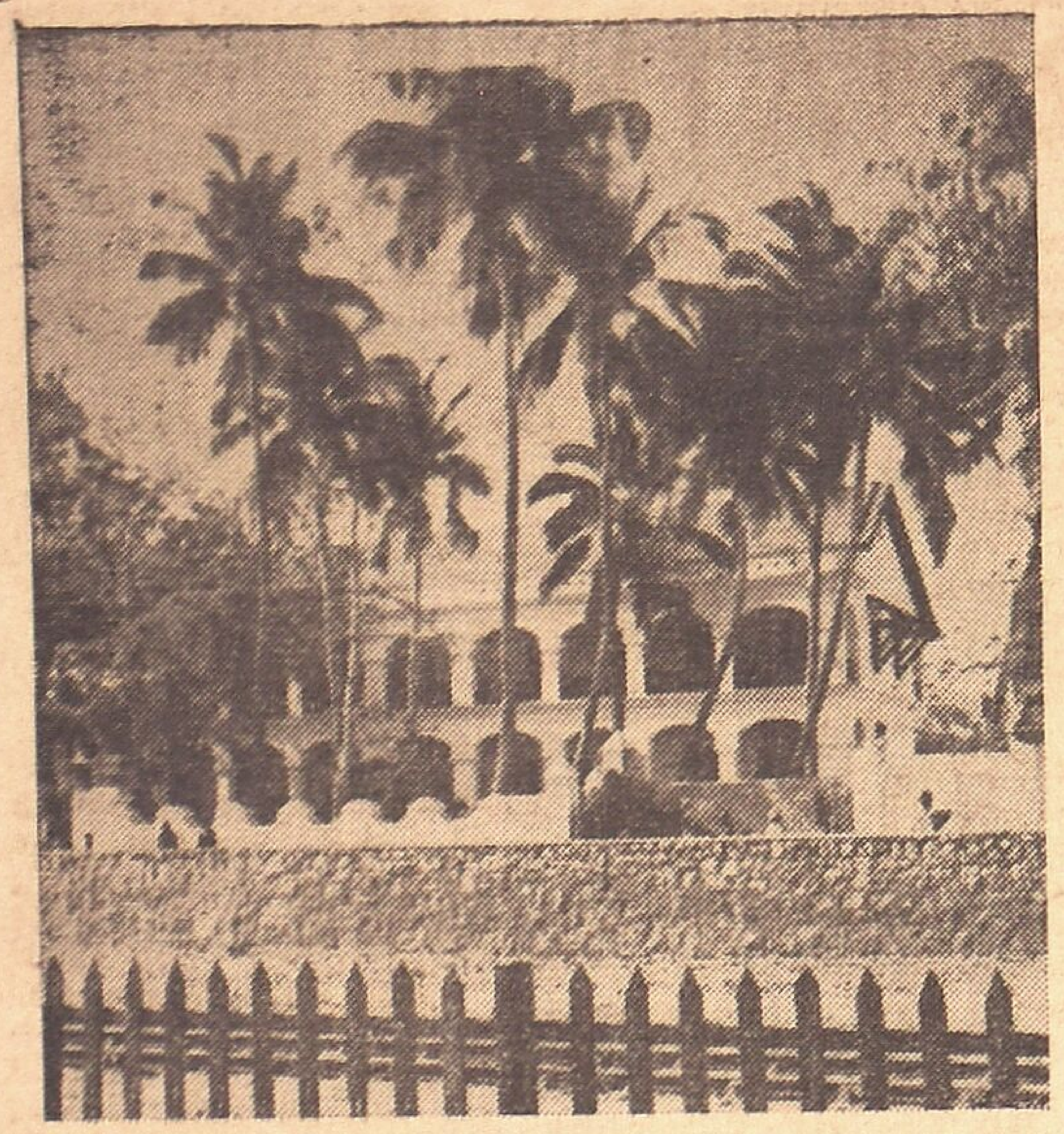
★

WE descended nineteen miles to reach Srinagar, a picturesque little town in the valley of Alakhnanda surrounded by a fortress of hills, the old capital of the Tehri kings. Alakhnanda really is, as the word means, indescribably beautiful. It is one of the two

(Please see page 22)

SOW. PATTU Alias Gnanambal, daughter of Sri Ramachandran, (Special Representative "Vishwamitra" and "Advance," Calcutta) and Sri K. Sivaraman of the Road Traffic Board, Madras, who were married recently in the city.

THE SCENE outside Parliament buildings, Vienna when thousands of Austrian students staged a demonstration against the high cost of school education.—P.P.A.



THE S. A. V SCHOOLS, Tuticorin, whose centenary is being celebrated shortly.

Centenary of a High School

Few educational institutions in the State can claim the distinction of celebrating their centenary. To the select band of such schools that have withstood the vicissitudes of time and put in one hundred years of service to the people is now added The S. A. V. School, Tuticorin or to give it its full title, The Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School.

As its very name indicates the school, established in 1852, was run by small monthly subscriptions from members of the mercantile community, including Europeans, and from influential gentlemen of the locality. From a primary school catering to the needs of a few students, it has now blossomed forth into a big High School with branches at Melur, Keelur and Vadakkur.

Benefit Dramas

The Centenary celebration will be presided over by Sri R. Krishnamurthi, Editor, "Kalki" while Hon'ble Dr. U. Krishna Rao has agreed to inaugurate it and lay the foundation stone for the centenary building. In this connection a series of three dramas are being staged. On 6th August, Pulimootai Ramaswamy and party put on boards "Mirasdar," a social comedy while the next day M. K. T. Baghawathar will stage "Pavalakkodi" with S. D. Subbalakshmi and G. Ramanathan. On 8th August night cine artistes like Manohar, L. Narayan Rao, P. D. Sambandan, T. K. Govindan, T. S. Rajalakshmi and T. Srinivasa Rao, Editor "Naradar" enact "Sarasa," a social play by Srinivasa Rao himself.

The Secretary, Centenary Committee, S. A. V. High School, Melur, Tuticorin, appeals to all and particularly the old students of the institution to contribute liberally to the Centenary building fund and also patronise the performances arranged

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STALIN'S CRIMES!

The authoritative, inside story of Josef Stalin's private life will be revealed for the first time in "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes," by Alexander Orlov, which Random House will publish in the fall of 1953. The story of the rule-by-terror of one of the most ruthless men in history, the book is an unreserved account of how Stalin made himself absolute master of Russia by destroying his old comrades and rivals and contains hitherto-unknown facts about Stalin's personal life.

Alexander Orlov worked from 1917 to 1938 in the inner circles of the Communist government. He knew all the Soviet leaders, and many were his intimate friends. He was at various times a Supreme Court prosecutor, NKVD economic director, brigadier in command of NKVD Transcaucasian armies and diplomatic representative for Stalin to the Spanish Republic during the Civil War. In 1938 Orlov broke with Stalin and vanished. Although he finally obtained political asylum in the United States, it is still necessary for him to remain in hiding. Stalin's death, Orlov believes, will not prevent the Russian leader's successors from trying to make an example of a man whose knowledge stlil makes him a threat to the present Russian regime.

Against a total budget provision of Rs. 36.66 crores at the Centre for grow more food schemes during 1953-54. the total amount sanctioned todate is Rs. 6.98 crores.

Raise the Age-level of School Children

—:o:—

G. D. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO C. R.

Mr. G. D. Naidu writes:

We read in the papers about the disturbances and actions in the name of Civil disobedience and the action taken by the police to avert such disturbances. It is a fact that the political party in opposition, more or less on all occasions, opposes or objects to whatever Acts or Rules that are started by the Government whether it is for good or bad. The present political disturbance though it is against Law and Order in force, is not against the public will and mind. Laws and Orders are made only for the welfare and safety of the public. But unfortunately in the present disturbance, Law or Order is used against the public will and welfare or safety.

The discontent about the present elementary education scheme is not confined to one section of the people or to one party in opposition alone. Rightly or wrongly, it is a discontent throughout the public amongst all parties.

Untimely Scheme

It is true, for several decades several eminent authorities tried to change the old system of education which does not conform to modern needs that change from day to-day. All of them failed. We have to congratulate our Chief Minister for his courage in changing a system at least as a beginning. Unless we bring some changed ways and means in practice, it is not possible to find out the real usefulness or benefit. But before waiting to see the practicability or otherwise for a little longer time, E. V. R. Periyar, C. N. Annadurai and other leaders started this hurried movement, which had good support from their followers. When the public are drowned in the ocean of old philosophy for thousands of years and kept quiet without any agitation, we could have waited for some more time even if the scheme is a bad policy. Our Chief Minister, perhaps without sounding any others as to how the reaction will be, in a hurry or worry, has introduced his untimely scheme.

His policy in trying to change the old rut or rotten scheme can be appreciated if he has done it with little more consideration after he has prepared a good foundation and after he selected the proper place to experiment on the scheme. The contention of the parties in opposition—"how the children can learn any work in their very young age" will stand boldly for any argument, because there is no other work or industry in any village to absorb the young children. Ordinarily boys and girls aged 5 to 12 years cannot be allowed to go freely outside for any work. On the other hand, parents should stay with them to take care of them. All the families cannot stay at home. They have to work elsewhere to earn for their maintenance and for their dependents. Instead of applying the scheme to villages, if the Chief Minister has chosen the towns for the scheme and if he has made arrangements in all the industrial works and all kinds of business concerns to absorb the young children by compulsion, he could have seen some benefit. The town will be more suitable for the children than villages.

Simple Change

Instead of 6 to 11 years of age, which the Chief Minister has selected for part-time learning, if he has selected 12 to 18 years of age, students of such age limit will be more fit to learn some work and also to earn something after a short time. After seeing the success or otherwise in Towns with this age group of students, viz. 12 to 18, the trial in villages can be taken up, that too only after providing at least small cottage industries to provide work for such youngsters. Even there the youngsters before 12 years are not at all fit, for anything even for any trial.

If he has carried out this simple change, the whole of the disturbance could have been averted and there will not be so much discontent amongst the public and there will not be any opposition even from the parties in opposition.

Even now it is not too late for the Chief Minister to change his ideas after consultation with the majority of the Legislature and to let off all the people arrested and to introduce the new system as suggested above. But, before introducing the system in towns, there should be several organisations to get figures and facts about the existing industries and business where part-time students can be absorbed and to fix students in proper places suitable for them and for the employers. These organizations must also have power and finance to create and provide small industrial training places for the good number of students that remain after being absorbed by the industries or business concerns. But one thing should be certain —anywhere no students below 12 years are to be allowed for any training, because children below 12 years of age cannot understand and cannot digest or keep such learning for a longer time on account of their very young age. In my experience I see the best age to learn starts only from 12 years. I hope the Chief Minister will consider this at least now and do the change pleasing the public at large.

New Elementary Education Scheme

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PLEA FOR CALM THINKING

(By A Special Correspondent)

In this thought-provoking article an experienced journalist analyses the implications of the new scheme of elementary education in rural parts the introduction of which has evoked fierce controversy and violent upheavals in the State. He takes up the objections to the scheme voiced from various quarters and after effectively disposing them off he pleads for calm and dispassionate consideration of the question.

Is there really something fundamentally defective in the revised elementary scheme introduced by the Madras Government to justify the vociferous and widespread protest directed against it?

This question calls for a dispassionate answer, because if it is fundamentally and basically sound, it should be worked with all the enthusiasm and vigour possible whereas if it is basically wrong, it should be opposed irrespective of other considerations. Considered, without bias the scheme must be regarded educationally sound, in view of the almost universal acceptance of the principle that children learn more and better by observation, by working with their hands and by being permitted a measure of freedom to do it. Educational opinion in Madras, too, concedes the theoretical basis of the scheme. Where it considers it defective is that it imposes an unconscionable burden on the teacher, that children would not employ the play or the observation period to maximum advantage unless effectively guided and supervised, that lessening the hours of class room instruction would militate against the learning content of their education. Very probably, teacher interests also apprehend that the revised scheme might lead to retrenchment or reduction in staff or replacement of some teachers by others, who fit into the scheme better than those already employed.

Deserve Attention

The teachers' objections to the revised scheme deserve close attention and examination. Undoubtedly, by increasing the daily working hours of village schools from five to six and by increasing the number of working days in a week from five-and-a-half to six, teachers' work would increase. Nevertheless the totality of working days per year remaining at 120 as heretofore, there would be no overall enhancement of the number of school days. The two sessions of three hours each per class which teachers have to handle may prove a little tiresome; but then it cannot be legitimately complained against, as teachers are expected to teach the maximum number of pupils though comparatively speaking a teacher in an elementary school in European countries or in America handles a much larger number of boys and girls than his counterpart in India.

Overriding Question

In this connection consideration should be given to the fundamental objective to which all educational authorities and state Governments are constitutionally pledged, namely, bringing under the literacy category the maximum number of children, whether in rural or urban areas, and doing that as expeditiously as possible. The practicability of the proposition is intimately interrelated first, to the number of schools available and the number of teachers available to man them, and secondly, to the system of school attendance in rural areas, where we have to count with the inexorable factor that a majority of parents are economically not so conditioned as to afford a five year period of schooling for their children and who, moreover, would prefer children of 9 or 10 and above to participate in the family occupation and relieve them to that extent. Expansion of schools and increasing the number of teachers in village schools has financial implications, which are presently not easily superable by most State governments. Should expansion of education, when we speak of education in the context of the revised education scheme, we should link it only to teaching of the three R's, and making the vast body of our village population of the coming generation literate be held up indefinitely in view of the unpredictable financial resources of the state Government, or should a first and bold step be taken which would lead to the realisation of the objective in view as quickly as possible in the existing circumstances? This is the overriding question that teachers and others who oppose the scheme should honestly and clearly ponder. This does not mean in any sense that teachers' financial position of their other complaints should not be considered in this context. Public sympathy with the lot of the average elementary school teacher in our state is genuine and sincere, and no dissenting voice would indeed be raised if Government can order even a slight increase in the teachers' scales of salaries. But a national objective, an objective the attainment of which is rendered imperative by the Directive Principles of the Constitution, should not be obstructed because teachers—legitimately though it may be—consider that it imposes an amount of extra work on them.

DR. P. A. S. RAGHAVAN, prominent social worker, whose Shastiabdapurthy was celebrated recently at Tiruchi.

Increase

But then the question is whether the revised scheme would result in bringing in a gradually increasing number of children under instruction? It should, in view of the fact that there will be two sessions of each class, so that those children who cannot attend the morning session can conveniently do so in the afternoon. My discussion with the educational authorities has revealed that they indubitably envisage this increased attendance of children to happen, as parents would prefer to send children to school if they could do so without prejudice to the assistance the latter can give in domestic work or family occupation. And what is more important, parents would prefer to keep them in school beyond the third standard stage—that is, after their 9th or 10th year—when, as experience has demonstrated, withdrawals of children from schools take place in an overwhelmingly large number of cases. No village parent would ordinarily be willing to deny the advantage of schooling for his children if he could help it.

Why That Wastage?

This consideration is of immense significance because it should, if things turn out as expected, lead to the progressive elimination of the deplorable element of wastage of the effort, time and money expended in educating the large majority of village children up to the third standard. Statistics collected by the educational department indicate how significantly large is the proportion of this wastage, the position being that out of the nearly 48 per cent of school-going children in Madras State actually attending schools, only 33 per cent remain at school after the third standard stage. Is this a position which can be allowed to continue uninterruptedly for ever or should something reasonably effective be done to prevent it by creating conditions under which keeping children under instruction after their 9th or 10th year would be considered an economically beneficial proposition by village parents.

No Caste Demarkation

And now about what the critics of the scheme put forward as its most devastating drawback, namely, that the three hours of the day which children are expected to devote to occupational or vocational tasks, either in the family circle or in a craftsman's place, would be a waste, that it would perpetuate traditional caste occupations and professions. It is unfortunate that an argument about an educational scheme should get intermixed with politico-social prejudices and that objectors should carry their protest to the point of organising violent demonstrations against it. Granting that rural education should be harmonised with rural conditions and requirements and that elementary schools should be addenda to homes and homes extension, of schools, it would seem far-fetched to argue that because children are to be assigned three hours of occupational tasks, and that too irrespective of the caste to which they belong they would grow up to be and remain only potters, carpenters, weavers or farmers. It has been explained that compulsory attendance at occupational tasks does not involve rigid adherence to any caste demarkations or occupations as such.

Voluntary Basis

Selection of the type of task for each child would be wholly on a voluntary basis, and with regard to boys between 6 and 9, it would mean in effect mainly observation and learning to do things by use of hands—in other words understanding the utility of productive activity—not making children efficient workmen in any sense. That this last mentioned factor is neither the intention of the formulators of the scheme nor its expected sequel is crystal clear even as it is clear that the whole idea is to induce in the children's minds the right and the proper attitude towards manual labour, towards the work carried on by village craftsmen engaged in activities beneficial to the village. With this ingrained understanding, when they become adults, they would be able to give better service to the villages and a sense of belonging would be engendered in them. Since every child whether of a traditionally pro-

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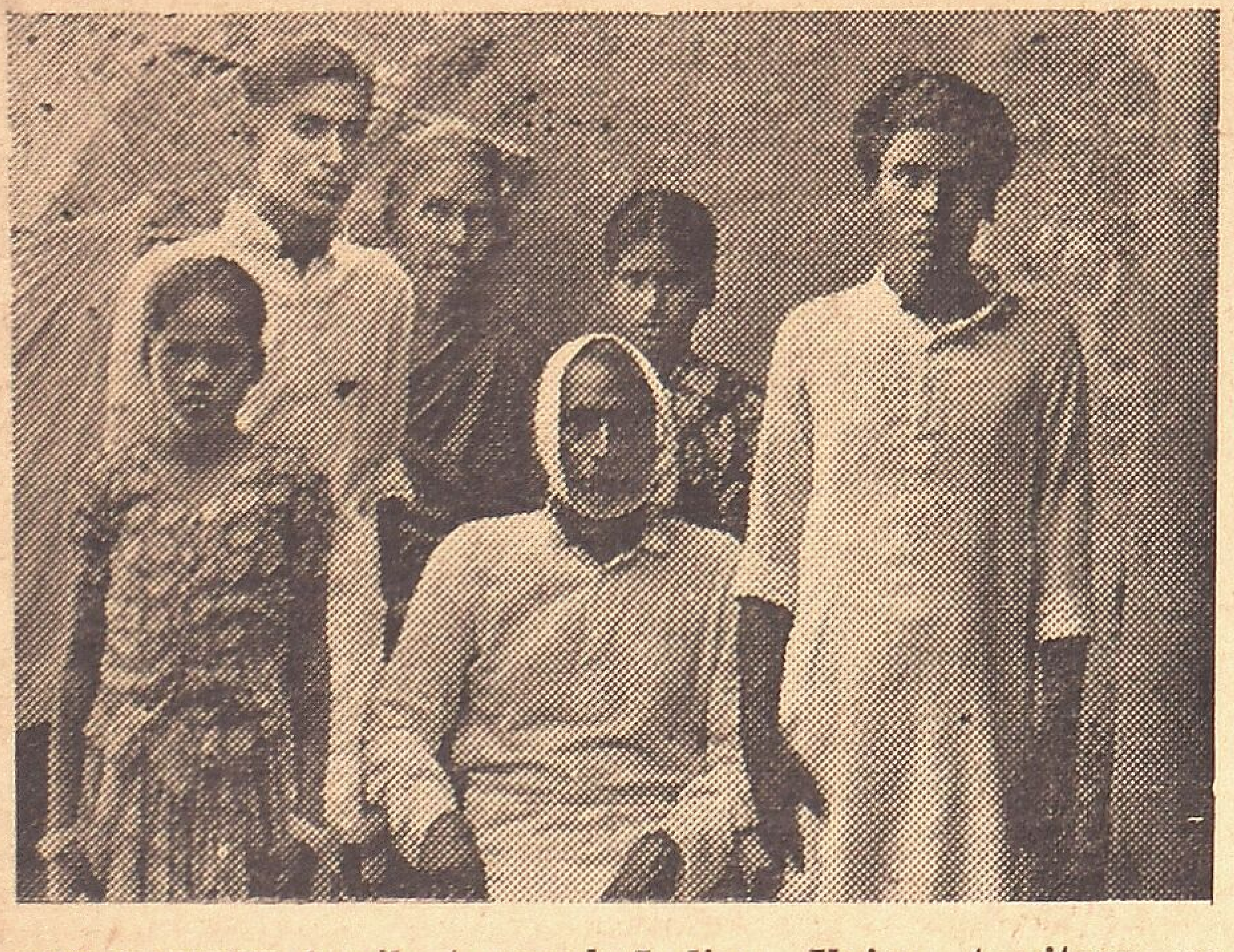

THE LATEST family to reach Indian Union territory as refugees.

From previous page

New Elementary Education Scheme

fessional family or not, has to perform these tasks, the question of stereotyping caste occupations and the distinctions based on them does not arise at all.

Not Precluded

The essentially educational idea of children working with their hands should be regarded and understood in the proper perspective. Even an inherently sound proposal can, however, be turned into an anathema in an atmosphere surcharged with passions. If it is agreed, as it will be, that we should extricate our young men from the traditional disinclination to which educated persons are susceptible of considering all work with hands as something infra dig and unworthy of them, it will also be agreed that the foundation for this should be laid in their early, impressionistic years. Assuming that in any event a majority of the village children will adopt the family occupation, in later life, would it not be useful if the educational system is so moulded as to engender in them a feeling of pride in the dignity of their particular occupation? At the same time, there is nothing in the revised scheme to prevent a potter's son, if he is intelligent and diligent, to grow up into a ceramic expert or a carpenter's son from becoming a first rate furniture maker. How does proficiency in family occupations obstruct them from growing into experts and making good in their special lines? Contrariwise, there is nothing in the scheme to prevent a farmer's son from becoming a competent weaving master or a weaver's son from becoming a farming expert. Interchangeability of occupations and professions is not precluded either in theory or practice, by the adoption of the new scheme in elementary education.

The Madras Government should be commended for attempting to bring our elementary education not only in conformity with educational opinion in advanced countries but also in line with the imperative demands of our national life, in which rapid spread of literacy is postulated by political, social and constitutional considerations. As the Education Minister pointed out in a talk with this correspondent, if sincerely and earnestly worked, the scheme would help interweave into our rural education a true perspective regarding rural reconstruction and rural welfare, which is so greatly desiderated in the present stage of the country's progress. Rural welfare programmes call for creation of local leadership, which can be possible only when village boys who are educated and equipped for the task comprehend that they have a necessary and great role to play in an important direction.

Without Delay

Probably a few big claims may be made on behalf of the revised scheme even as some carping and irrelevant criticisms may be directed against it. It can be improved: defects and drawbacks revealed in its actual working can be eliminated as time progresses. Furthermore, every effort should be made to improve the emoluments and working conditions of elementary school teachers as soon as state and local board finances can bear any such improvement. But what is wanted is that political, communal or other extraneous considerations should not be allowed to vitiate a dispassionate and sympathetic understanding of the scheme or to interfere with its satisfactory implementation. Government, it would seem realise that the maximum benefit of the scheme would be derived only when elementary school in the municipal areas too are brought within its embrace and when the occupational task principle is extended to higher secondary and high schools. Let us hope that this will be done without any avoidable delay.

VICTIMS OF GOONDA RAJ

A family of seven which was residing till recently in Thirumalrayanpattinam (Karikal), a tiny French Settlement has now taken refuge in Indian Union territory following harassment by French India rowdies having the support of the party in power. The harassment began during August last year when Mr. R. Ramasrinivasan, President of the Karikal National Youth Congress, announced his decision to launch a non-violent satyagraha against alien rule on the Indian soil.

Just ten days before the satyagraha was scheduled to start he and his brother Kanthakumar, an active pro-merger worker, were arrested. Stones began falling on the cinema house owned by the Food Councillor's son and posters threatening the life of the Food Councillor were seen on the walls in Thirumalrayanpattinam. These incidents came in handy for the party in power to rope these youngmen and they were arrested even though nobody saw them either throwing stones or pasting posters.

Sentenced

The case went on and subsequently both Ramasrinivasan and Kanthakumar were sentenced to six and eight months respectively. Immediately after their conviction, they appealed against the judgment but it was only after they completed their sentence fully that judgment in the Pondicherry Court was announced. Hearing in the appeal court had to be adjourned over six times to confirm the lower court's judgment. Since then the rowdies were creating conditions very difficult for this family to remain in French limits.

Beaten by Police

Mr. Ramasrinivasan was assaulted many times and when he reported the matter to the police, the police took advantage of it, summoned him to the station, detained him and assaulted him. This was what the police did. From that time onwards he never sought police help but bore patiently all the difficulties.

Soon after their release, Mr. Ramasrinivasan and his brother Kanthakumar, were assaulted and warned that if they persisted in pro-merger activities, their hands would be cut. One Chellayan who garlanded Mr. Ramasrinivasan immediately after his release was assaulted by goondas; and Chellayan took refuge in Indian territory fearing that he would be harassed further. Mr. Ramasrinivasan and his brother last month took refuge in Union territory following assault by rowdies but went back to join their father. They never expected that worse was to follow soon.

Under Nose of Police!

On July 12, the rowdies got hold of Mr. Ramasrinivasan's father, beat him with a sandal, thrust another sandal into his mouth asking him at the same time not to work for merger with India. He was made to walk with a sandal in his mouth to the amusement of other rowdies. Policemen were watching this incident; people were helpless because the rowdies had always the support of the Government and they were afraid of coming to his rescue. The rowdies tore his shirt and dhoty and stripped him naked. His house was looted and his other son Ramakrishnan also was assaulted.

Mr. Renganathan Pillai, a teacher, was warned that in case these incidents appeared in the press, he would be cut. He decided that it would be better to take refuge in the Indian Union to lead a decent living and so is now in Nagore with his family. He did not report the matter to the police because he felt that the rowdies and French India police always co-operated in such incidents.—(U.P.S.)

NEW PROTECTIVE VESTS

MADE OF GLASS

A Philadelphia manufacturer is making protective vests for hunters and law enforcement officers out of glass and nylon.

Armor Specialtics Corporation uses glass fibre plates and what it calls "laminated ballistic nylon." The company, which previously manufactured body armour for the military, said it is the first to use these materials in protective clothing. The new vests provide more weather resistance and permit greater manoeuvrability, the firm said. The vests are also expected to be marketed for industrial workers in dangerous jobs.

Though it is making only vests at this time, Armor Specialties also plans to use laminated ballistic nylon in explosive shields and demolition barriers for miners and construction and excavation workers.

FOR CATARACT VICTIMS

Two Philadelphia eye specialists told a recent meeting of the American Medical Association that a tiny lens of plastic is now being inserted within the eyes of cataract victims to restore vision to near normal. They reported that in 16 such operations, 14 were performed with marked success. The procedure consists in implanting the lens within the eyeball immediately after the removal of the cataract. The lens is placed behind the eye pupil.

The amount of rent collected from government buildings of all grades in Delhi and New Delhi during 1952-53 totalled approximately Rs. 85 lakhs.

BOMBAY LETTER

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, July 19.

Mr. Morarji Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature has, it is learnt on good authority, summoned a meeting of the Party Executive and the Presidents and Secretaries of the four Pradesh Congress Committees, Bombay, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak during the coming week-end to sound the Congress Organisations on the question of revising the Bombay Rent Control Act. The issue of Sales Tax which is also likely to be discussed by the meeting has already been dealt with in these columns.

The question of increase in Rent has been raised by the Bombay Property Owners' Association. The agitation has been going on for the last five years. Every year the property owners meet and pass resolutions urging the Government to revise the Rent Control Act. The first conference was presided over by Sir Cowasji Jehangir who owns the largest number of buildings if not one-third of Greater Bombay. When the city was confined to the original Mahim limits, he owned one half of Bombay. When Greater Bombay had been started his holdings amount to one-third of the city and suburbs. The President of the latest conference of the Bombay Property Owners Association held in March last was Sir Homi Mody, former Governor of U.P. who owns only one house where he has been living in Cumbala Hill.

Appalling Shortage

Sir Homi Mody has brought round the Chief Minister to give his close consideration to the issue, which in his opinion is bound up with the larger problem of the appalling shortage of accommodation in all urban areas. Today the situation in Bombay is different from what prevailed one generation ago. There was no need in those days to caution young people. "Before you marry, be sure of a house to tarry." Nowadays the quest for a decent living place is more difficult than the search for a suitable wife! It is only the fortunate few who can manage to secure both!

The war attracted a large number of people to the cities. There were avenues for employment in factories, ordnance depots, docks and railways. The situation was aggravated by a large influx of displaced persons.

No Increased Rent

The position could be improved only by the joint efforts of the Government public bodies, co-operative housing societies, industrial employers and private enterprise. The Housing Board, created by the Bombay Government has constructed a limited number of houses. The record of the Co-operative housing societies is not too impressive either. While the number of Societies registered increased the houses built by them were few. Industrial employers too failed. They complained of increasing burdens on the industry. The property owner who builds houses as a form of investment does not find it worthwhile to invest funds in houses. Since 1939 rents have been pegged to a level which happened to be lowest of that decade and have been kept frozen ever since. The prices of goods and services have registered abnormal increases. The inflation witnessed has reduced the value of rents he earns. The landlord is not protected. In Bengal rents have been allowed to be increased by 10 per cent over those prevalent in December 1941, in Uttar Pradesh by 25 per cent over those obtaining in 1947. In Delhi also similar concessions have been given varying with the value of premises. In Madras there is an enabling clause in the Rent Act permitting an increase in rent. In Bombay no increase has been permitted.

Deterrents

The draft line of the Five Year Plan issued in 1951, suggested various measures for stimulating building activity including exemption from the municipal tax and the Urban Immovable Property tax for a fixed period of years. If these suggestions were implemented it would prove an incentive which is badly needed. The Planning Commission has listed scarcity and high price of building materials the enactment of legislation controlling rent and the requisitioning of premises as deterrents to private enterprise.

The Chief Minister of Bombay is sounding the Congress Members whether an increase of rent 12½ per cent in the case of residential premises and 25 per cent in the case of office premises on all buildings constructed before the fixation of standard rent will prove justifiable and whether these concessions would lead to revival of building activities by property owners. Much will depend upon the replies of the Congressmen to the leader of the Congress Party. It is now certain that the Rent Act will be amended in the ensuing Poona session of the Legislative Assembly. Will it increase the popularity of the Congress?

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Pascheem Bharat

A move is afoot for the formation of "P a s c h e e m B h a r a t" merging Gujaret, Saurashtra and Rajputana. There was a gathering of residents of Gujaret, Saurashtra and select leaders of Rajasthan in Ahmedabad towards the close of last week. The idea was mooted by a few businessmen originally belonging to the above three states. This is a "counter-blast" to the Maharashtrians' claim for the city of Bombay. It is a well known fact that the prosperous Bombay city was built by the traders from Gujarat, Saurashtra, Cutch and Marwaris from Rajasthan. Bombay is a cosmopolitan city though Maharashtrians form forty per cent of the population. South Indians in Bombay form nearly twenty per cent. Gujaratis who want Bombay to be created as a separate province feel diffident of their success. Therefore they want to develop "Pascheem Bharat." They have Khandla port, the new one under development as a rival to Bombay. Maharashtrians could gatecrash and carry away Bombay city but they could not cultivate the business acumen of the Gujaratis and Marwaris. This feeling is uppermost in the minds of this section. At the same time it must be admitted that there is very little difference between the Marwari language spoken in Rajasthan and Gujarati. It is also stated that there has been intermarriage between Rajputs in Rajasthan and Gujaratis. Most of the Princes in Saurashtra trace their ancestry to Rajputana. As customs and manners and language are almost akin, it is natural to talk of a merger of Rajputana, Saurashtra and Gujarat. If the merger takes place, it will prove a powerful combination and "Pascheem Bharat" will be an important unit in the Indian unit, as industrially and agriculturally the area will occupy a prominent place in the map. It means that Maha Gujarat and Rajasthan will amalgamate into one "Pascheem Bharat."

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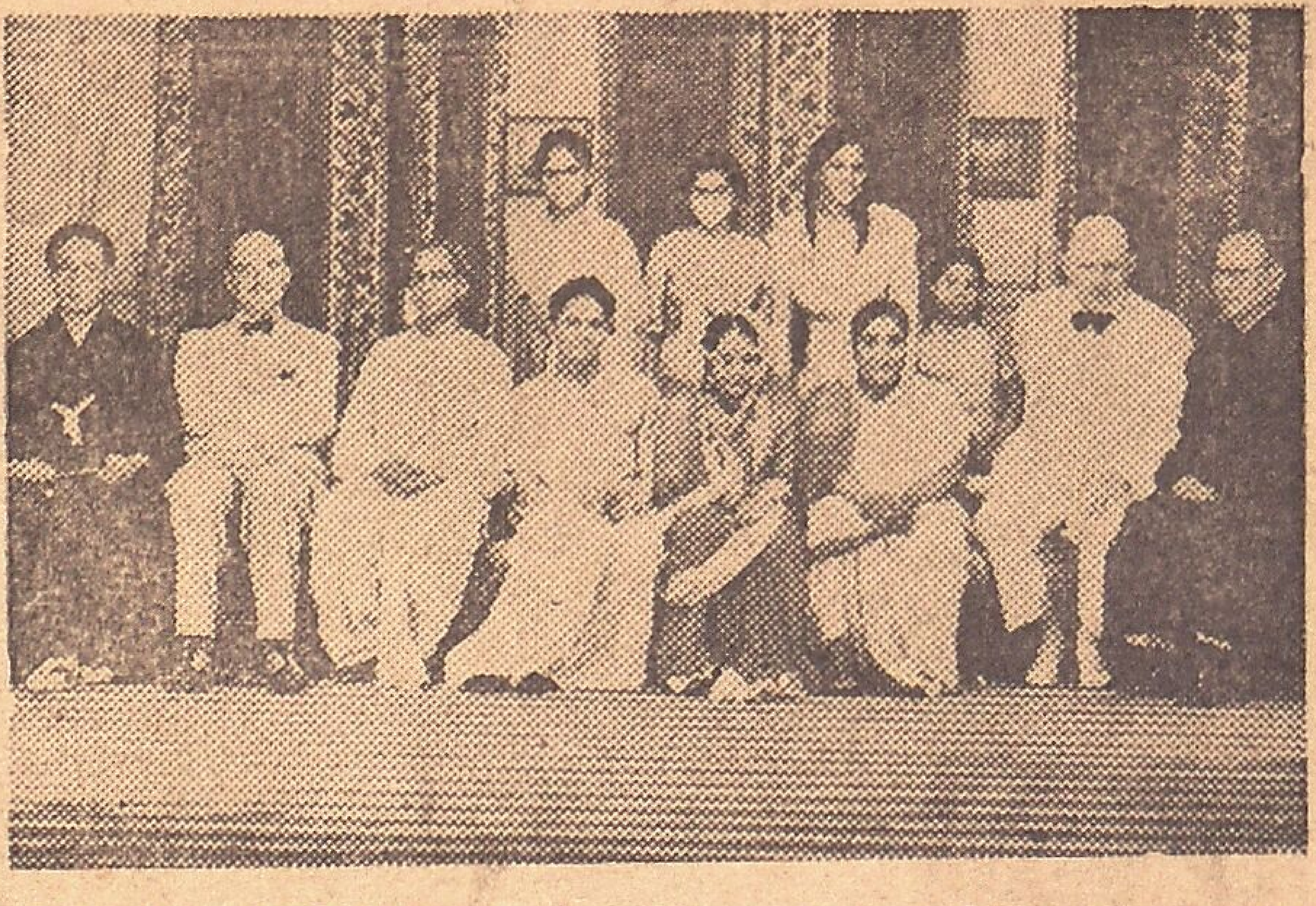
This Craze!

News comes from Madhya Pradesh that Sri Shankar Rao Deo, the fountain-head of the United Maharashtra Movement, had successful talks with Maharashtrian leaders of Vidarb and secured their support to his movement. He has agreed to allow Vidarb Maharashtrians complete autonomy to form Vidarb state within the United Maharashtra State. One is unable to understand the craze for this kind of linguistic provinces. If Vidarb could have autonomy within Maharashtra, why should it not have the autonomy within the Indian Union and be a second Maharashtrian State, independent of the Poona group. When will Indians give up this craziness and concentrate on making the Indian union economically strong?



GROUP PHOTO taken on the occasion of the marriage of Dr. Lokesh Chandra, (son of Dr. Raghu Vira, Member, Council of States) and Kumari Sharada, (4th and 5th from left) at Jaipur. The Ambassadors of W. Germany and Holland in India are in the front row.

GRAND OPENING
Fri. 24-7-53.
At STAR

A Psychological Drama with hauntingly lovely music and brilliant dances.
P. N. Films Ltd.
SHAFUGA
Stg.: BINA RAI, PREMNATH, PURNIMA, YASHODRA KATJU.
Music: C. RAMCHANDRA.
Daily 3 shows at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
All India Film Corporation Release.

Thus Spake The MAHATMA

★

We are living in the midst of death trying to grope our way to Truth.

★

ASOKA

Free India

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1953

NEW ROWDYISM

Brahmin-baiting had been a profitable pastime for a certain set of politicians in the South for a pretty long time. First, they posed as reformers, but the bluff was called all-too-soon when the public saw the wide difference between their practice and precept. Later, they trotted out as iconoclasts, but public opprobium made them slink away to obscurity. And when the stunts against Hindi and Northern "domination" also proved a damp squib, their suppressed anger is finding vent in the form of vulgar and violent abuse and assault of the poor Brahmin.

Close on the heels of organised hooliganism in Tuticorin, come reports of further threats against this particular community. Black and violent slogans threatening the lives and honour of the "Aryans" have disfigured the walls of several towns, while in Madras City itself, open threats have been painted in white on tarred roads. It is time that these rowdies are brought to book both by the public and the police. While the State should certainly take all measures against the rowdies, the citizen himself has a duty to protect himself, his house and his locality. And that ultimately, is the best form of protection.

From the CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI Wednesday.

Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister, Kashmir, has been reluctant to come to the Capital despite many calls from here. He was expected here soon after our Prime Minister's arrival from London so that he could know from him first-hand the way in which the Pakistan Prime Minister's mind has been working in regard to the Kashmir problem. Mr. Abdullah was also expected to tell Mr. Nehru the circumstances under which Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee died in detention. But Mr. Abdullah chose to send his deputies to do the talking with Mr. Nehru, and kept himself aloof.

Fighting Shy

Again on the 15th of this month Mr. Abdullah was to have come to Delhi, according to information given out here. Then, too, Mr. Abdullah disappointed New Delhi and this time he sent his Sadr-i-Riyasat, Yuvaraj Karan Singh to meet the President and the Prime Minister. New Delhi has not yet lost hope of Abdullah's arrival here before our Prime Minister's departure for Karachi.

Why is Sheikh Abdullah fighting shy of coming to New Delhi? It is because, according to informed opinion here, of his desire to keep the future of the Kashmir State delightfully vague. Mr. Abdullah, it is stated, is neither keen nor anxious for a solution of the Kashmir issue, for in such an event he would lose his bargaining position with India.

Inexplicable

Viewed in the light of statements made by both Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohamad Ali that they "are hopeful" of a solution in regard to the Kashmir problem, Mr. Abdullah's lack of enthusiasm to help Mr. Nehru in his negotiations with Mr. Mohamad Ali seems inexplicable. On the contrary he seems to be displaying an attitude which smacks of impeding a solution of the six-year old issue. In support of this view several recent statements of Sheikh Abdullah are pointed out and they have caused grave suspicions of Mr. Abdullah's bona fides in the matter. Political observers here seem to agree with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's charge against Mr. Nehru that he is responsible for the present elusive attitude of Sheikh Abdullah. They feel that it is high time that Mr. Abdullah is committed to the immediate implementation of the rest of the clauses of the Delhi Agreement of 1951. Now that the Parishad Agitation has been called off, thanks to Mr. Nehru's and not at all due to the handling of the situation by Mr. Abdullah, he should be firmly told of the India Government's desire for immediate implementation of the more than one-year old Agreement.

Clarify It

Clarifications of his public utterances and those of his deputies, which not only cause confusion but suspicious about Kashmir's future, should be sought by the India Government. At one of the public meetings Mr. Abdullah said that his Government would implement the Delhi Agreement "word by word," but later, on another occasion he modified his statement and said Kashmir "neither wanted merger nor separation from India." Mr. M. Beg, one of Mr. Abdullah's ministers said a few days back that Kashmir would not consider the question of closer relations with India more than what they are at present.

Yuvaraj Karan Singh who is here now saw the Prime Minister and also the President and acquainted them with the situation in Kashmir. The Sadr-i-Riyasat is officially reported to be here on a private visit. But his presence on the eve of Mr. Nehru's departure for Karachi, is no doubt being availed of by him for consultations on the latest developments in the Kashmir State.

* * *

Nepal Situation

"Neither too bad nor too good" said Mr. M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, referring to the political situation in his state. He is now here on a visit for a general exchange of views with our Prime Minister Mr. Nehru whom he was meeting after a considerable lapse of time. He could not say the trouble-makers in his state whom he described as bandits, were Communists, but they were using some sort of a red flag. He denied that his brother had anything to do with the trouble-makers. He confirmed that a combined Indo-Nepalese police action had been undertaken in Western Nepal to put down the disturbances there. Mr. Koirala appears to be anxious to expand the scope of Nepal's development plans for which India has granted a loan of Rs. 15 crores. The new schemes as well as others which are now about to be put into operation will be individually examined by Indian experts before India agrees to finance them. This procedure is necessary to assess their soundness. The World Bank, for instance, goes into details of such schemes that it agrees to support.

MR. CHANDULAL TRIVEDI, who has been appointed Special Officer in connection with the formation of the New Andhra State.

* * *

Ignorance !

Despite the very attractive publications of our Central Ministry for Education under Maulana Azad, the ignorance about Indian educational standards abroad seems to be appalling. I have just been reading how Australians had first thought that Indian Matriculation came after Intermediate and, therefore, they started admitting Indian matriculates in the professional degree courses. But soon noticing that such s t u d e n t s never came up to the mark, Melbourne University authorities were compelled to impose stricter restrictions on the admission of Indian students.

Educate Them !

In Australia it seems Matriculation is after Intermediate exam and not before as is here. In London too similar ignorance about our educational standards exists. A triple graduate, B.Sc., B.E. (Elec.), B.E. (Mech.) of Bombay University in a letter says "In England my engineering degrees are not recognised. ....I was interviewed by a person who was supposed to be an Inspector in the railway. I showed him my degrees and gave him my application. In the application, I had mentioned all the education I had acquired from Matriculation onwards. Poor fellow! Perhaps he could not know that B.Sc. comes after Matriculation, but he said surprisingly that I was a Matriculate too! I had then to explain to him that Matriculation is a lower grade than B.Sc." Evidently our Missions abroad have to educate the outside world much more regarding ourselves.

Pakistan X-Rayed *By Hashmat*

Pak Press Pleads For Khadi!

OPEN DEMAND FOR GANDHIAN METHODS

CALL TO QAYYUM TO QUIT!

PRIME MINISTER ALI'S visit to Dacca has failed in its main objective to persuade the East Bengal Premier, Nurul Amin, to relinquish his gaddi and accept banishment in Karachi as a Central Minister. Nor has Premier Nurul Amin been made to reconstitute his Cabinet which he can do only by resigning first. Khawajaite Amin is mighty suspicious that once he resigns for the purpose of reconstituting his Cabinet, he would never be summoned by the Governor to form the new Cabinet!

So, the cold war in the eastern wing continues. Prime Minister Ali has had to postpone the long-awaited task of taking up some Bengali members into the Central Cabinet. He has, meanwhile, contented himself with taking over Taffazal Ali, a renegade to the Nazimuddin cause, as the new Commerce Minister in the Centre. It is a strategic portfolio over which there had been much heart-burning amongst the Punjabis.

Meanwhile, Maulana Bhashani, the tiger let loose in the eastern wing, continues to rouse up Bengali sentiment against the "Karachi dictatorship." Accusing the western brothers of exploiting the resources of East Pakistan, he has declared, "The Muslim League is finished. If Awami League comes to power in East Pakistan, we shall see how the Central Government can build palaces in Karachi from the resources of East Pakistan, how the Central Jute Board can deprive our peasants of their dues. We shall investigate every crime committed against our people for the last six years."

Qayyum in Quandary!

Maulana Bhashani has now declared a day to be celebrated as "Anti-Safety Act Day" throughout East Pakistan. Suhrawardy, playing a subtler game in Karachi, has given a call for the release of all political prisoners, including Khan Abdul Samad Khan, the "Baluchistan Gandhi," who has been in prison for the last six years. He has also castigated the Central Government for shoving the responsibility for this fascist repression on the provincial governments.

Khan Abdul Qayyum, who has been endeavouring to maintain his dictatorship over the Frontier Province by remote control from Karachi, is confronted with increasing difficulties even within his chosen League coterie. One of his own lieutenants has given him an ultimatum to resign from the Frontier League Presidentship, or face a no-confidence motion.

WITH absolute uncertainty marking the future of the League that the Quaid-i-Azam built, and a popular verdict that it is already dead, Prime Minister Ali has to depend solely upon the executive machinery and the army to face the present crisis in Pakistan. For his own popularity, he has endeavoured to shirk all controversial matters and concentrate on improving the tone of the administrative machinery.

While political intrigues and popular unrest continue to cast their sinister shadow, the original plan to give an absolutely secular character to the State appears to have been abandoned temporarily. Despite his published television interview in London where he had made a categoric declaration in favour of a secular State, Prime Minister Ali has now recanted and sworn that he believes in the pattern of "Islamic socialism and democracy" as the basis of Pakistan's future Constitution. Whatever this declaration may mean, it is improbable that the Ali regime would be ready to fan those perilous embers of mullahism.

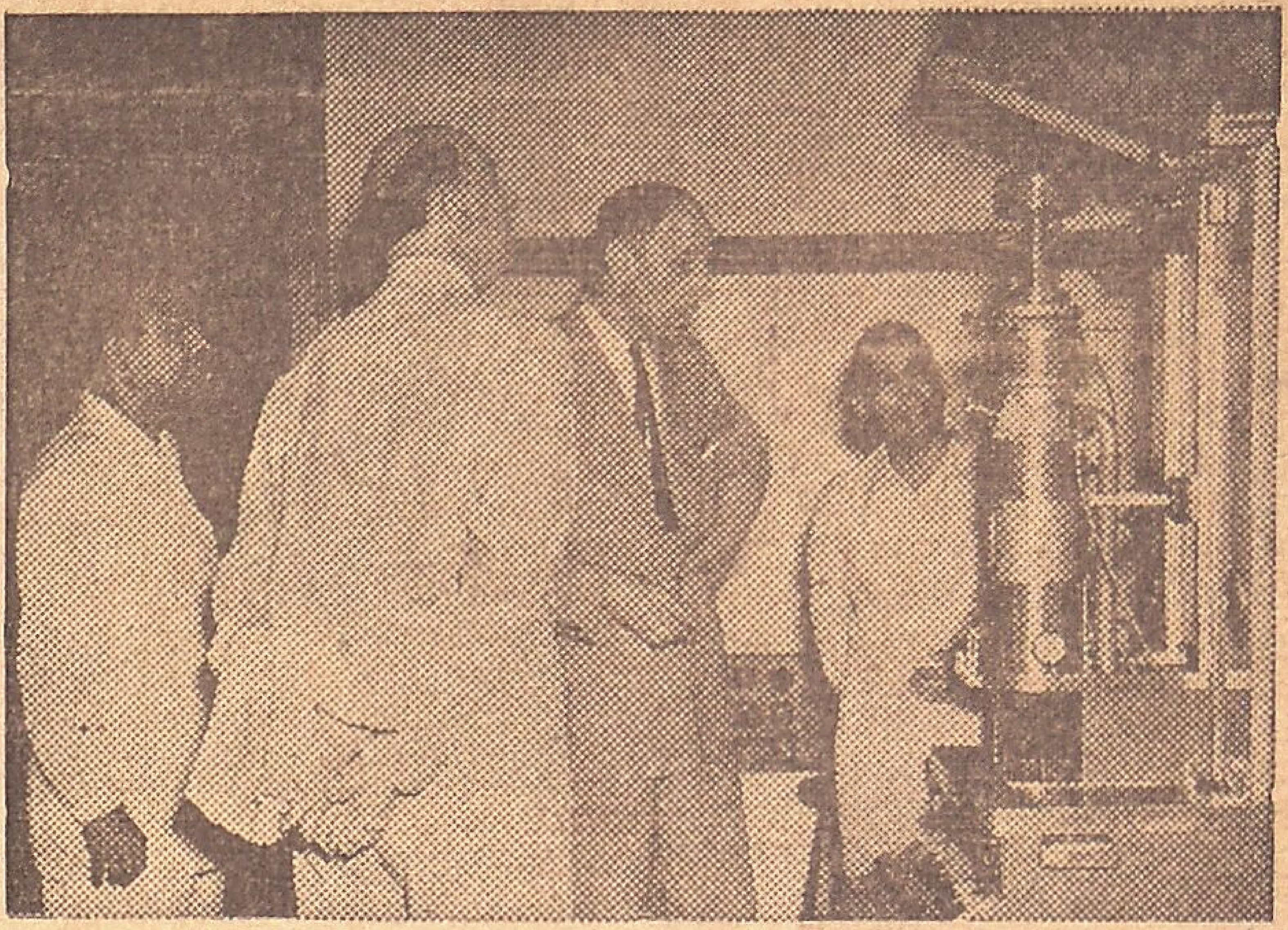
Welcome Reaction

It is time for heart-searching and self-criticism in Pakistan. And it is being done with considerable frankness by the intelligentsia that has been dismayed that the promised dream has not come out true. Strangely, as a reaction against the ultra-modern ways of the ruling Quaids who are so isolated from the common people, an urge for the Gandhian methods is being expressed openly in the columns of the Pak Press.

While glowing tributes are being paid to the Congress leaders for having remained near to the masses, a demand is being made that all the politicians and administrators should take to the Khaddar that can help the rural economy. Some high officials have already been seen coming in their offices in Khaddar. A learned Maulana has even declared that what Pakistan needs is a man like Vinoba Bhave to liquidate the feudal domination peacefully. Time there was when the fanatics considered Gandhism as a direct repudiation of the Islamic teachings. According to them non-violence could have no place in the Islamic polity. Now, even Allama Mashriqui, the erstwhile Khaksar leader and now the founder of the Islam League, has threatened to resort to hunger-strike if Pandit Nehru does not grant him an interview during his brief visit to Karachi! Allama Mashriqui would do well to lose a few pounds of his flesh in this non-violent exhibition that may give him a new light on the Indo-Pak problem. So far, he has been only talking about a war to force India to surrender him a corridor between the two wings of Pakistan!

ALL eyes are now on the Ali-Nehru talks during the week-end. It has become clear by now that no vital decisions would be taken at this meeting. But the cordiality of sentiments and the popular demonstrations of welcome for Pandit Nehru that are being arranged, should bring about such a transformation in the mood of the people in both countries that the hitherto insoluble problems may be easier of solution in the coming months. For Pakistan, an improved relationship with India is a passport to its own stability.

The kite-flying about Kashmir partition has done some good. The American-sponsored plan has been pooh-poohed in Pakistan itself. It is now probable that the Pak Prime Minister would lay all emphasis on holding at an early date a full-scale plebiscite in the State of Kashmir and Jammu.—*Copyright. Reproduction without permission strictly forbidden.*



H. E. Mr. J. M. A. H. LUNS, Dutch Foreign Minister, inspecting a scientific apparatus at the National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi. Along with him are the Dutch Ambassador and Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director of the Laboratory.—P. I. B.

ON THE COVER

Kamini Kaushal and Usha Kiran in C. Ramachandra's "Jhanjar" released in key centres of North India.

ENJOY

Fullest satisfaction in marital love by using a pill or two of KAMA-STHAMBHAN at bed time. A tin Rs. 2—8—0.

MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY

184, China Bazaar, Sowcarpet. MADRAS.
Tamilnad Stores, 547, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras.
The Madras Drug Stores, 140, Nainiappa Naick Street, P. T. Madras.
Kasi Viswanath Chettiar, *Red Hills.*
SALEM: Modern Ayurvedic Stores, 1st Agraharam.
EDATHUVA (Travancore): C. K. George.

GRANT'S INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

An important conference on advertising's role in world trade will take place in Chicago this August when heads of Grant Advertising, Inc. offices throughout the world meet in an international convention.

Primary purpose of the meeting is to exchange advertising ideas and experiences which have been found effective in various markets of the world. Will C. Grant, President of the world-wide agency, said in announcing plans for the conference.

All Over World

Grant managers from South and Central America, Africa, Asia, India, England, Canada, Cuba and the Phillipines will meet with the Agency's domestic managers at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, August 3-14.

Grant Advertising now operates 31 offices around the globe, with 23 abroad and eight in the U. S. The conference will bring to Chicago leading figures in the commercial life of many foreign countries.

New Ideas

Expanding foreign markets and important media developments abroad have prompted the August convention, Mr. Grant said. Previous conventions were held in Miami in 1947 and in Havana in 1950.

"Comparison of new advertising techniques now in use throughout the world and the exchange of experiences of all our offices will enable managers to return to their markets with new ideas that will be of great value to their clients. They will also leave new interesting ideas with us," Mr. Grant said.

Remarkable Success

The Grant convention is timed to take advantage of important changes developing abroad in commercial radio and television. Commercial radio is expanding rapidly in South Africa since its introduction there last year.

Television is growing rapidly in South and Central America

SMRITI BISWAS in Navketan's "Hum Safar" awaiting early release.

and will be introduced soon in the Phillipines.

Grant Advertising has achieved remarkable success abroad for its clients in pioneering with new media. The agency's Johannesburg office produced the first sponsored radio show in the Union of South Africa for its client Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Pty. Limited.

T. V. Possibilities

In the Phillipines, Grant research discovered great need for radio programs in native dialects rather than the usual English language broadcasts. Grant-Manila produced dialect shows and their immediate success brought great changes in Phillipine radio programming to include an increasing number of dialect programs.

Grant-Mexico City was the first organization to recognize the TV possibilities of the national sport of bull fighting. The agency produced the first telecast of a bull fight direct from the Plaza de Toros for its client, Cia, Hulora Goodrich-Euzkadi, manufacturer in Mexico of Goodrich tyres.

When television was introduced in Brazil, Grant's client, International General Electric, sponsored the first telecast.

Other Grant "Firsts" in radio history include the production of the first network broadcasts in Mexico, first radio network linking Mexico and other Central American countries in live broadcasts, the first symphonic programs aired in Argentina and the first radio show to be produced live the same week over networks of Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and Argentina.

Other Firsts

"The strength of Grant Advertising's world-wide operation is based on the precept that the Fundamental problems of selling are the same the world over," Mr. Grant said, "We have learned thru experience that although language and customs differ in the various countries, manufacturers still have the same basic problems in getting distribution and in selling competitively. Our agency believes that a sound lesson learned in one country may be the answer to a problem in another."

Extensive Research

To base its advertising and marketing campaigns on known factors, the Grant agency has built extensive research organizations in the key markets of the world. Its research aims at "digging deeper for basic facts" to discover the best ways of reaching its clients goals. Grant's organization is now so extensive that at some point on the globe, every 30 seconds a different person is being interviewed by a member of a Grant research staff.

Grant now serves 531 clients through its strategically located offices abroad and in the U. S. It is the largest network of wholly-owned, integrated advertising agency offices in the world.

Offices which will be represented at the Conference in Chicago include London, Montreal, Toronto, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janerio, Sao Paulo, Lima, Santiago, Caracas, Mexico City, Monterrey, Panama, Havana, Hong Kong, Manila, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland.

C. R. STANDS BETWEEN ORDER AND CHAOS

DELHI PAPER'S WARNING

"Insaf" in his "Political Diary" in the "Hindusthan Times," writes as follows :

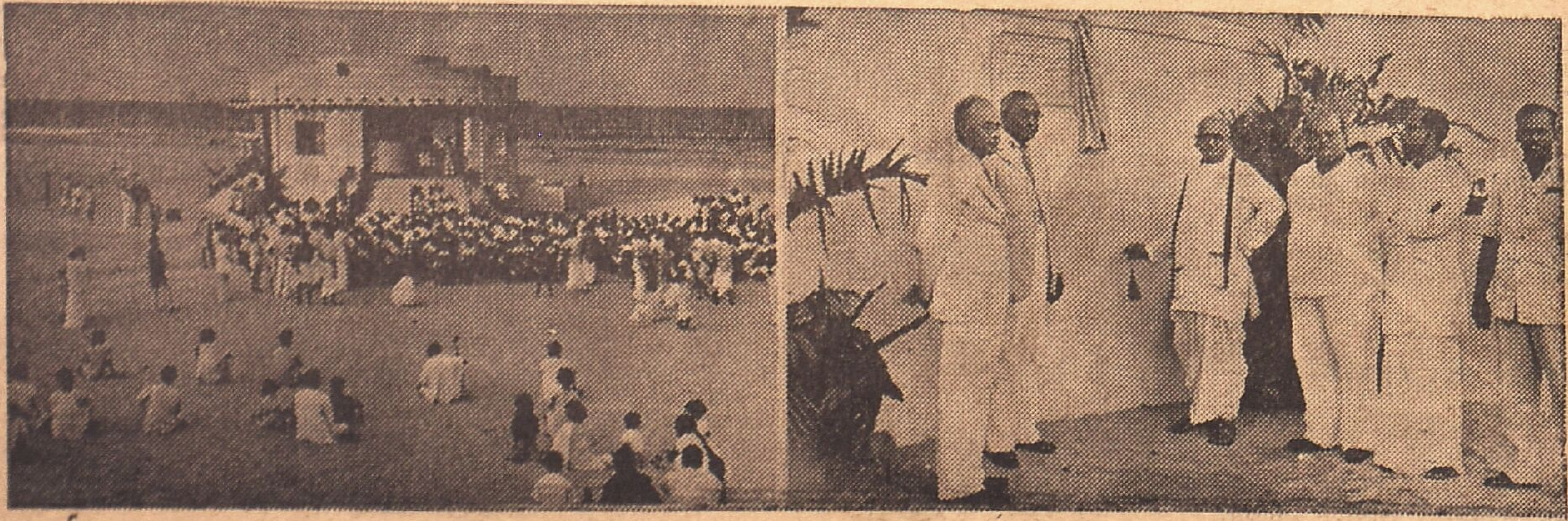
In the South the Leftists and the Dravida-Kazhagam leaders have combined to divide the Congress ranks already weakened by the Andhra issue and the controversy over the new scheme of primary education introduced by Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Here is a curious phenomenon. The people acclaim the Chief Minister as the man who has rid the South of the Red peril and whose headship of the State Government has created such confidence that the latest loan was over-subscribed much before the dead-line. At the same time some Congress M.L.A.s, instead of lining solidly behind him, wonder whether they cannot exploit the fact that C. R. introduced the educational reforms without consulting the party to overthrow him.

Order & Chaos

Of course, the Chief Minister will not be stumped so easily. The people stand behind him and so does the Congress High Command. Mr. Kamaraj Nadar knows that well enough not to force the issue. C. R. has made no secret of it that he stands or falls by the new educational experiment. He was entrusted with leadership not to carry on routine administration but to formulate and carry out new plans.

But the ugly fact of the situation is that, as in Calcutta over the tramway fare dispute, communists and communalists have joined hands in the South for the purpose of dislodging C. R. and weakening the Congress politically.



NEW RADIO HOUSE. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, declared open the Corporation Radio House in San Thome Beach. Picture shows the Mayor, Commissioner and others look on while the Minister opens the House (shown alongside).—P. C. S.

PRIEST TO PRODUCE FILM

In India: Youngest Star: Anjali's Next: Indian Pictures in Afghanistan: News and Notes

A man who has been producing films steadily for more than 25 years, with locations in the heart of Africa, among cannibal head-hunters in New Guinea and in remote South American jungles, mounted a pulpit in a Singapore church to deliver a sermon. For 52-year-old Peter L. Bell, who is script-writer, producer, director and cameraman is also a priest.

Father Bell's films have been shown in almost every part of the world. He travels extensively making films of the impact of Christianity on natives in far away lands. After going to Manila he intends making India his next stop.

* * *

Child Star

Film history was made recently when a day-old son of actor-cum-Producer Prem Nath made his debut for a three-dimensional film. He is also to play the role of a child in his father's Geva-color production "The Prisoner of Golconda."

* * *

Anjali's Next

A Tamil version of the Bengali comedy "Pasher Bari," is being produced at East India Studios, Calcutta by a South Indian film unit. It is learnt that the Unit have purchased the film rights from Producer-Director Sudhir Mukherjee.

Anjali Devi, will play the key role.

Mukherjee is making the Hindi version of the same story for Bimal Roy Productions under the name, "Padosan."

* * *

In Afghanistan

The Government of Afganistan has acquired rights to screen 113 Indian pictures in State-owned cinemas.

Negotiations for further supplies are in progress. It is reported that Indian movies are very popular in Afganistan.

The Cinema Directorate, which runs picture houses in Kabul, Kandahar Herat, and Jalalabad, has plans to start 20 more theatres.

* * *

Full-length Comedy

Bhagwan will soon go on the sets of his own Jagriti Studios in Bombay with a full-length comedy. "Chhe Coakram," which will have six comedians from the Hindi and Marathi screens. Bhagwan himself, Om Prakash and Sundar are among them.

* * *

Talents Bureau

A Talents Registrations Bureau has been established by the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, in Bombay.

The Bureau, has as its objects: encouragement of those interested in the different aspects of film-making and providing new aspirants an opportunity to enter films.

The names, along with photographs and full particulars of the applicants are entered in a register, which is kept open to all members of the Association. A registration fee of Rs. 10 is charged on every application.

The Association does not guarantee employment. Selected candidates will have to undergo tests before they are accepted.

* * *

Agricultural Films

A full-length documentary film depicting India's achivements in agriculture during the last quarter of a century is to be brought out in connection with the silver jubilee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

These films would be used by Community Project workers all over the country to improve agricultural methods.

* * *

"Sailab"

The interior of an aeroplane was recently constructed for a scene of Emar Films' 'Sailab' at the Bombay Talkies Studio. The interior fittings and furniture which were supplied by Air India lent an authentic atmosphere. The picture is being produced by Mukul Roy and features Abhi Bhattacharya Smriti Biswas, Ram Singh, Uma and Bipin Gupta.

* * *

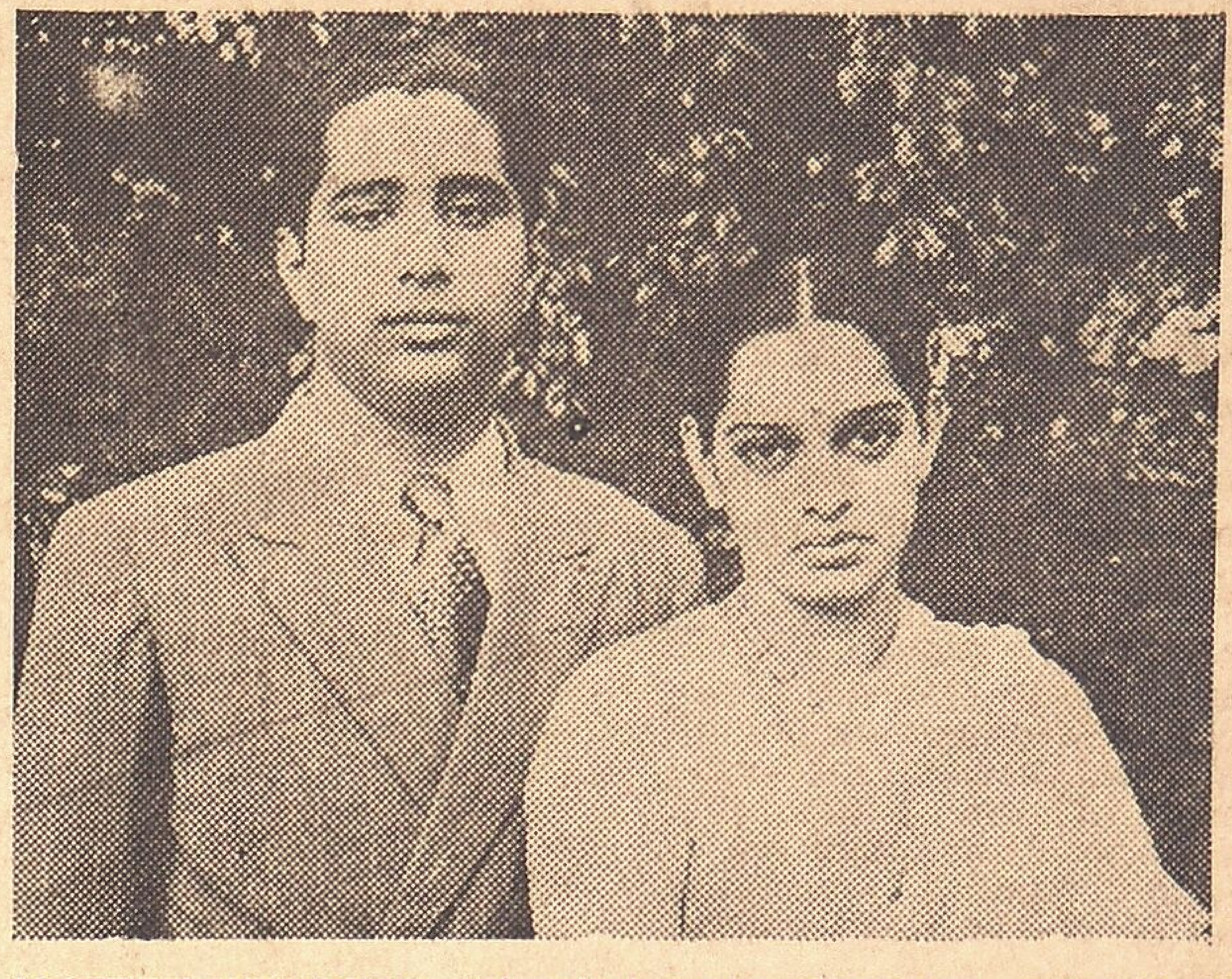
On Himalayan Flowers

Members of the Bengal Sappers-Garhwal expedition to Mount Abi Gamin have filmed about 50 rare varieties of flowers at the Valley of Flowers.

The peak was climbed by Major Dayal, Pemba Sherpa and Puran Singh Bhutia.

An I. A F. unit recently made a cine-record of its flight over Mount Everest.

* * *



SOCIETY WEDDING. Srimathi Leela, daughter of Sri N. K. Iyer, Manager, T. I. Cycles, Madras, and Sri Venkataraman, B.Sc. (Eng.), whose marriage was celebrated at Madras on July 12, 1953.

"Gunah"

Kidar Sharma will soon be leaving Bombay for England to arrange for the release of his English 'Gunah'. He will later go to Paris to subtitle the film in French.

* * *

"Rahi"

K. A. Abba's a story about tea plantations is likely to be shown both in the Soviet Union and China.

* * *

Vox Populi

Bimal Roy's latest "Do Bigha Zamin" has undergone some changes. The last portion of the picture which ends in tragedy which was considered by certain sections as too excessive has been reshot thus subduing its effect considerably.

In Dil-E-Nadan" Kardar has cut down about 600 feet of film. Talat Mahmood who was shown with bandage on his head was hooted at, when the film was first shown at Naaz, Bombay. This portion has been cut down.

* * *

Suraiya's Next

Suraiya will play the lead in Filmistan's production No. 27, recently launched in their studios. She is reported to have signed a one-year contract. She will also appear for the first time with Pradeep Kumar, who plays the hero.

Nandlal Jaswantalal directs.

During 1952, India manufactured its first 413 portable air conditioners.

TATA AGRICO IMPLEMENTS

are tough, strong and durable—built from high-carbon steel, ground and sharpened to do a good job of digging. By every test Agrico is the best you can buy.

For every type of soil...

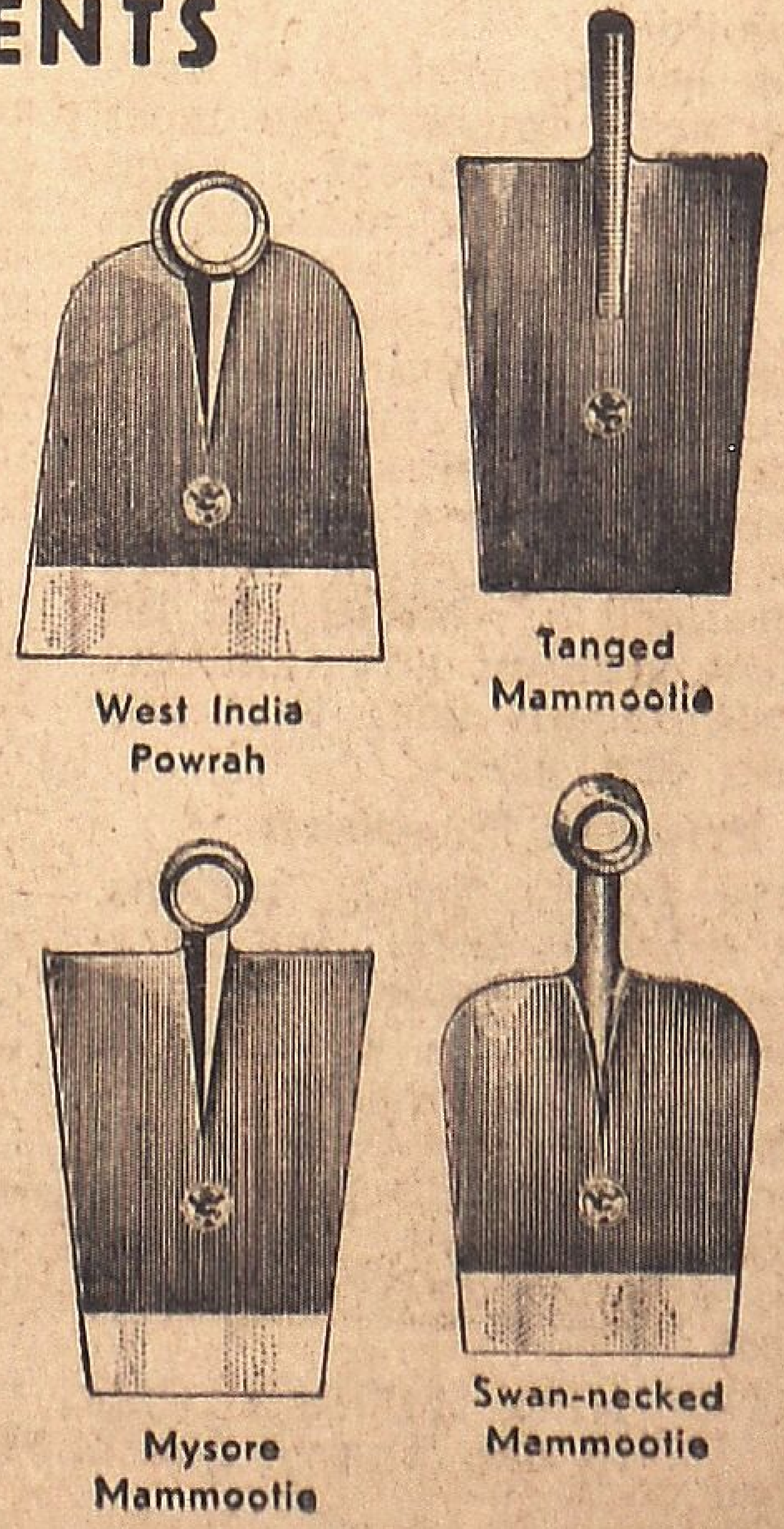
AGRICO

is the answer

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

Sales Office:
23B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1

Branches at:
BOMBAY, MADRAS, NAGPUR, AHMEDABAD, SECUNDERABAD, VIZIANAGRAM CANTT., JULLUNDER CANTT. & KANPUR.



AG.3358

Penguins Make Happy Husbands!

—:o:—

STRANGE CITIZENS OF ANTARCTICA

Hubby penguin with his bay window and formal attire has really organised his life, right down to nursery schools for the youngstsrs and shiny pebbles for currency!

One day, shortly after Admiral Byrd reached Antarctica, he was walking on the ice, a little ahead of his companions, in the Polar zone where no people are supposed to live—and found a reception committee of natives waiting for him.

These were very tiny natives —much, much smaller than the pygmies of Africa—and much better dressed. The committee consisted of a number of little men, all smartly attired in black dress suits with glossy white shirts.

Reception

Suddenly, they walked gravely toward the admiral. Then they stopped, perhaps 50 feet away, and one of their number —obviously the chairman of the committee—walked on ahead.

The chairman came to within a dozen feet of the admiral. Then the most surprising thing occurred—the little chairman bowed. Admiral Byrd grinned with delight, and very politely returned the bow. Whereupon all members of the committee bowed.

Greatest Gift

This was the friendliest welcome that any explorer ever received from a native population—and the most profoundly ceremonial. It was all the more remarkable when you realize that the well-dressed committee did not consist of people—as we understand the word—but of penguins!

These leading citizens of Antarctica are among the most beautiful, intelligent, and friendly of all the animals on earth. A few days later, when one of Byrd's co-explorers revisited the penguin domain, the reception was repeated. But this time the leading penguin paid the visitor a wonderful compliment. He came forward and dropped a stone at his feet—the greatest gift (and the most significant one) that any penguin can give.

Priceless Possession

In the frozen polar regions, where there is little but ice—only rare outcroppings of rock and no vegetation—a pebble is a priceless possession. Not merely for its monetary value, but because without stones the penguins would be unable to set up housekeeping. Since the wingless birds nest on the ice, their eggs would chill and the chicks would die if they could not find some insulation.

A collection of small stones, grouped into a circular nest, fills this need. (As additional insulation, the penguin holds the eggs on her feet and snuggles them in a crease in the thick feathers on her lower abdomen.)

Male at Attention!

When a male penguin goes courting, the lady of his choice demands that the present evidence of his intention to settle down, and proof of his financial stability. He offers the proof by dropping a stone at her feet. If he wants to really overwhelm her, he scurries back to his hideout for a second stone. That usually convinces her that he means business, and that he's a reliable young man.

If the lady of his choice is sufficiently impressed, she will turn and give him a critical once-over. The male suitor stands at attention—chest out, shoulders back—and waits anxiously. Then, according to Worth E. Shoults in "National Geographic Magazine," the lady decides to accept his engagement stone, she lets out a sensuous "quark," which is penguinese for "I do."

They Stand Guard

Sometimes an ambitious but unscrupulous male penguin will even act the part of a "wolf" with a susceptible married female, in order to get near enough to grab one of the stones from her nest. If he succeeds, he then rushes to present it, with a grand flourish, to the lady of his choice.

Except for a few giddy females who want a little adventure while their husbands are away at work, most married representatives of the fair sex are too sophisticated for this ruse. They guard their nest stones with the grim righteousness of a dowager protecting her bonds from hangers-on.

Bread-winner

Although the wife may have been tolerating the intruder's honeyed words—all women like flattery, if it's well done—she nevertheless is ready to put on a great show of rage if her husband should suddenly appear on the scene. And she will join him in chasing the interloper away.

The husband's job is the traditional one of being a breadwinner. He leaves home every morning bright and early, first of all bowing good-bye to his wife, and is off to find more food. This consists of shrimp, which he finds in the sea. He comes back from his day's work with his stomach full of food.

Says Robert Cushman Murphy in "Oceanic Birds of South America": "His stomach bulges with the food he is bringing back to the nest. He has to lean backward as he walks, to counterbalance his bulging belly, and as a result frequently trips over the rough spots on the ground which he cannot see over his bay window."

Once home, the father holds the youngster's head far back, and hands over the food in regurgitated form. But before he gets to his own nest, he is besieged by all the older kiddies of the neighbourhood who, like children anywhere when they see something good to eat, demand their "cut."

Both to Work

During the first days of parenthood, the father will waddle straight home, to feed his own babies first. Furthermore, such a devoted parent is he that, both while the eggs are being hatched and while the babies are still young, he insists that his wife let him sit on the nest. She then has to take her turn going out to work.

Later, however, the babies become such gluttons that one day the father penguin is forced to talk over financial matters with his wife: "I can't stand the pace, my dear," he says. "I'm working my beak to the bone, and still I can't earn enough to feed the kids. I think we'd better turn them over to a nursery so we can both go to work, and thus boost our income."

That may not be a verbatim translation of the conversation, but it works out that way in practice. When the one parent can no longer bring in enough food to satisfy the greedy brood, the children are farmed out. Either a childless couple agrees to take care of them or the youngsters join a group of other young birds in a nursery, which is a communal organization run by penguins who are too old to do other work.

Then both Mr. and Mrs. Penguin go out to work each day, bringing back shrimp which they hand over on a co-operative basis to all the babies—from 12 to 20 in number—in the nursery.

Communal Instinct

The communal instinct of penguins is such that even in death they seek the companionship of their fellows. Dr. Murphy, who is head of the department of birds at the American Museum of Natural History states that when he was down on the lonely, ice-covered South Georgia group, a dependency of the Falklands, he hardly ever found the dead bodies of penguins—even though they obviously could not disintegrate in constant sub-zero temperatures.

One day, however, when he reached the summit of a long hill, he came upon a little transparent lake of snow water.

Where They Die

Around it stood a number of sickly and old penguins, apparently exhausted by their long climb from the beach. Dr. Murphy walked to the edge of the lake, and there on the bottom, with flippers outstretched, were thousands of dead penguins. All had made the climb from the beach. They lay face up, their white breasts reflecting gleams of light from the water. They would undergo no bodily change for years.

As a rule, when penguins walk inland they are sick and about to die. In some places regular paths have been made where the birds go on their last walk, usually toward some hill on the top of which are veritable penguin grave-yards.

The common instinct which leads all penguins to an eventual graveyard is one of the deeper mysteries of nature. It is certainly part of a highly-developed sense of fellowship, part of a successful community life rarely attained by animals.

Commenting on this success, L. R. Brightwell, says in the "London Field:" "Existing under inconceivable rigors of climate, the penguin enjoys a simple, communistic sort of existence. It never fights fatal duels, or mal-treats an ailing comrade, as do all other birds." Its domestic instincts are well developed, and the penguin overflows with affection. The leading citizen of Antarctica has a civilization which, in many ways, could teach much to mankind.

SOW. SAROJA (daughter of Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan, Tiruchi) and Chi. C. S. Varada Desikan, M.A., (son of Sahityamani Sri Ranga Thathachariar of Srirangam) who were recently married at Tiruchi.

HIGHEST PINE

In the Thadiar Forest Division of Tehri-Garhwal there is a Pine tree about 191 feet high. It is claimed to be the tallest one in the world.

Second Series :

HINDI LESSON : 13

(By Acharya)

घड़ि या नौकर

—:o:—

एक शहर में एक दुकानदार था ।

उसकी दूकान बहुत बडी थी ।

दूकान में कई नौकर थे

उनमें एक नौकर बड़ा सुस्त था ।

वह एक दिन देर से आया ।

दूसरे दिन भी देर से आया ।

तीसरे दिन भी देर से आया ।

वह रोज देर से आता था ।

दूकानदार रोज़ यह देखता था ।

उसने एक दिन उस नौकर को अपने पास बुलाया ।

उसने नौकर से पूछा....“क्यों जी ! तुम रोज़ देर से क्यों आते हो ?”

नौकर ने कहा....“मेरी घडी टीक वक्त नहीं बताती । आज मुझे माफ किजिये । मैं कल से रोज ठीक वक्त पर आऊँगा । कभी देर से नहीं आऊँगा ।”

दूकानदार ने कहा....“अच्छा, आज मैं तुमको माफ करता हूँ । फिर से आओगे तो मैं माफ नहीं करूँगा ।”

उसके बाद एक दिन वह नौकर फिर देर से आया ।

दूकानदार ने उसको अपने पास बुलाया और पूछा....“तुम आज फिर देर से क्यों आये ?”

नौकर ने जवाब दिया....“मेरी घडी ठीक नहीं थी ।”

इस पर दूकानदार ने कहा....“या तो कल तुम एक नयी घड़ी खरीदोगे या मैं एक नया नौकर रखूँगा ।”

A WATCH OR A SERVANT

—:o:—

There was a shopkeeper in a town.

His shop was very big.

There were many servants in the shop.

One of the servants was very lazy.

One day he came late.

The next day also he came late.

The third day also he came late.

He used to come late every day.

The shopkeeper was seeing this daily.

One day he called the servant to his place.

He asked the servant, "Why sir! Why do you come late every day?"

The servant said—"My watch does not show the correct time. Please excuse me today. I shall come punctually every day from tomorrow. I shall never be late."

The shopkeeper said—"Alright, I excuse you today. If you come late again I shall not excuse you."

Afterwards one day, the servant came late again.

The shopkeeper called him and said, "Why did you come late again today?"

The servant replied—"My watch was not accurate."

Then the shopkeeper said—"Either you will buy a new watch tomorrow, or I shall appoint a new servant."

From page 11

parent streams—the other being Bhagirathi—which at Dev Prayag form the Ganga.

India is in a sense the land of Mother Ganga. I have seen Ganga in her many moods. I have seen her where her two arms, Padma and Bhagirathi rush to meet the sea; as she flows turbid, vast and steamer-laiden under the bridge of Hooghly. From an aeroplane I have seen her devastating mood as I flew over North Bihar during the Kosi floods; her white-coloured waters mingling with the dark ones of the Yamuna at Prayag; her floods flowing rapidly under the palace of Kalakankar; her magnificent sweep past the temples and palaces at Hardwar; her broad and deep course as it rushes between the rocks at Rishikesh. I have crossed her wide expanse at Muni-ki-Reti in a boat; sat on her banks at Anand Kashi, where her surface waters run deceptively placid. At Dev Prayag I have also seen how the streams of Bhagirathi and Alakhnanda meet to form the surging rapids of the new-born Ganga.

Worshipped by All

But only when you travel on the banks of the Alaknanda to reach Badrinath do you realise how the Ganga is worshipped both by God and man; why classical literature calls her divine; why centuries have admired, adored and worshipped her as the purifier of the world.

Most of us know the myths from old literature which have invested her with a sanctity which no other natural phenomenon in the world enjoys. She rises from the toe of Vishnu; flows through the land of the Moon; falls on the top of 'Meru' and spreads in four quarters of the earth. In her southward course she falls near Badrinath in three streams—Ganga, Lakshmi and Sarasvathi. 'Puranas' tell us, how, as the daughter of the Himalayas she is the elder sister of Parvati, Shiva's consort; and is Shiva's might herhelf; how, at the urgent entreaties of Bhagirath, she fell on the wild locks of Shiva and became Bhagirathi; and how, flowing into the plains, she was swallowed by Rishi Janhu only to come out of his ears as Jahnavi; and how, in order to secure salvation for Bhagirathi's sixty thousand uncles, burnt to death by a curse, she fell into the Bay of Bengal to become 'Purity' herself. Her name itself has saving power. 'Whoever utters her name, even at a distance of a hundred 'vojans,' is freed from all sins and goes to Vishnulok (Heaven).'

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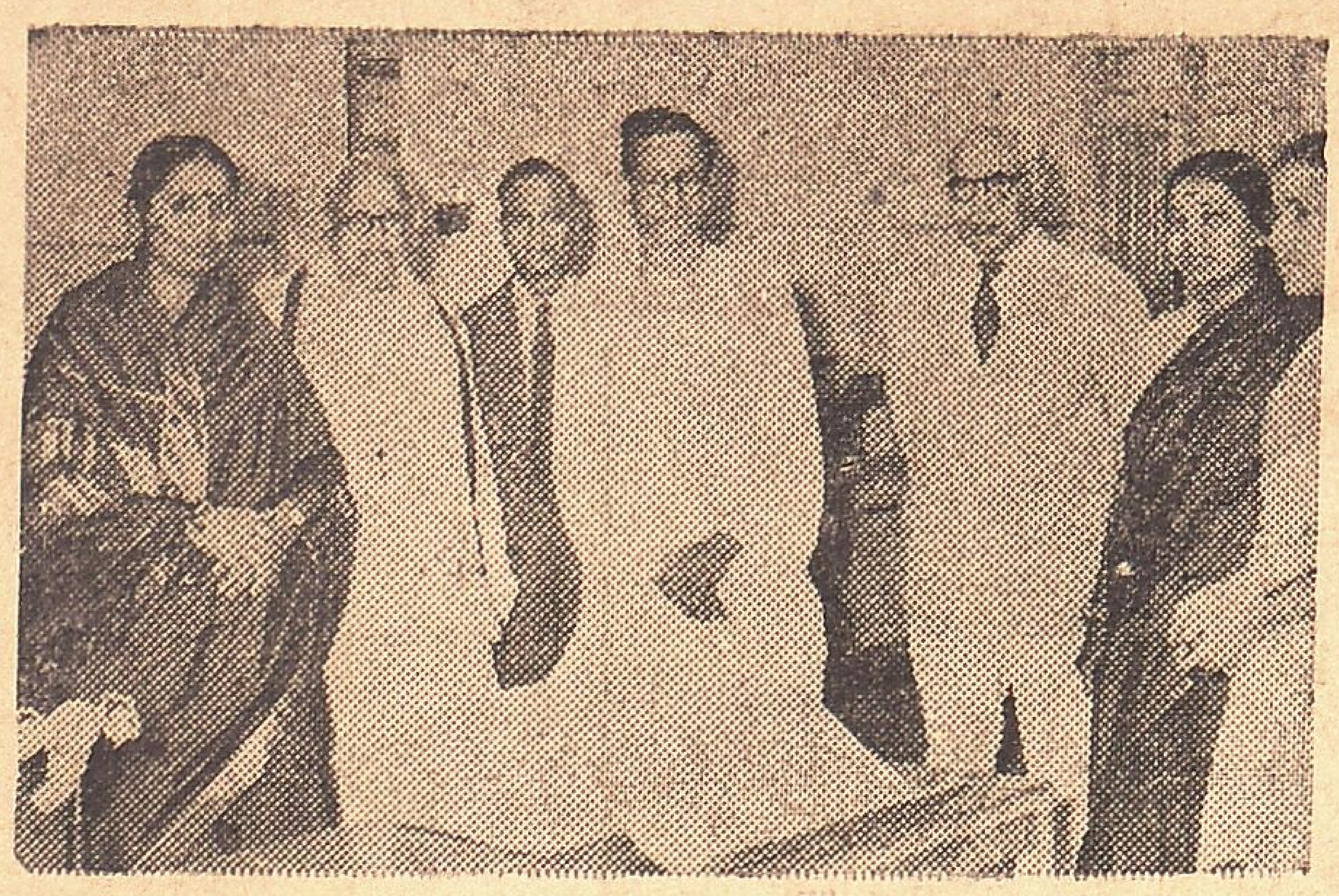

Mr. A. C. GUHA, Union Deputy Minister for Finance (centre) snapped with Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Raja Neela Devi and others during his visit to the Andhra Mahila Sabha in the city.—P.C.S.

Heaven of Peace

Till I came to Uttar Pradesh I did not know that Alakhnanda and Mandakini were not the names of Ganga in her heavenly course, but just earthly rivers. And as you go up the bank of Alakhnanda, every streamlet or fall that joins her is a Ganga—Garudaganga, Patalganga, Vishnuganga, Virahiganga, Rishiganga; and wherever two flows meet there is a 'Prayag'—Rudraprayag, Vishnuprayag. At Keshavprayag the torrential Sarasvati falls into the Alaknanda.

Alakhnanda is thrice holy—holy as the parent stream of the Ganga, as the sacred guide which leads you up to Badrinath and as the carrier of obsequial offerings to our ancestors at Brahmakapal. She is also a haven of peace to those who seek in her waters the solace which life has denied them.

Ever Beautiful

The motor road up to Ripalkoti and the bridle path from there to Badrinath runs along the left or right bank of Alakhnanda. The river is ever variable and ever beautiful. Sometimes she flows swiftly over a broad and shallow bed; sometimes rushes wildly through narrow gorges. Sometimes she foams as if full of fresh milk or is muddy and turbid, sometimes she courses through a thin channel at the base of two skyscaling mountains; or she shyly disappears making her existence known only by the low murmur of her concealed waters. Sometimes receiving the greenish blue waters of some fall or those of some foaming milk-white stream; sometimes rushing over boulders or dancing round them or jumping from one rock terrace to another; sometimes sinking low, looking like the Colorado rushing near the Grand Canyon; sometimes imperceptible, hiding under heavy fields of snow; sometimes emerging, as at Badrinath, almost on the plains a few feet below road level, or swirling fast and furious as at the sacred rock of Naradshila in front of the Temple. And beyond Mana she rises from road level, to be fed by the Vasudhara water-falls as they descend from Alakapuri, where Kuber, the God of Plenty, resides.

Abode of Sadhus

Twenty miles away from Srinagar lies Rudraprayag, a very picturesque place—the last big place in the district on this route. Here Narada, the great Rishi who loved to make the gods quarrel, at Creation's birth, first learnt the science of music from the mighty Shiva.

We halted at the Inspection bungalow which overlooks the spot where Mandakini's swiftly flowing waters noisily meet Alakhnanda. On a huge overhanging rock near this spot is the temple of Rudranath, from where the route to Kedarnath begins. In front a hill like a temple dome rises to the sky two other hills flanking it as the wings of a stage; from the two gaps so made issue rivers which mingle their waters.

Here in the old days time must have stood still, apart from the break which the Sun or the seasons made. Sadhus bent on conquering the animal in man lived here building in themselves the foundations of pure Consciousness unaffected by the pain and pleasures of life.

Presiding Genius

In 1914, here came Sachidananda, a blind and learned 'sanyasi', the presiding genius of the place. He restored the temple of Rudranath and the Ghat leading to the 'sangam.' He also built a hospital an Ayurvedic dispensary and an intermediate college from monies his followers gave him.

He met us and talked learnedly on the sanctity of Uttarkhand. He was now growing old, he said, and his only wish was that the institution he had built up should be taken over by the Government.

We visited the 'sangam' in the evening.

By way of steep steps a road descends to the place where Mandakini meets Alakhnanda. Half way I halted at the temple of 'Chamunda,' run by a 'sadhvi.' Others of our party went down further right to the spot where the rushing water meet. Pious pilgrims wash away their sins by bathing there; the current, however, is strong and swift; and those who do not want to go to Heaven at once have to fasten iron chains to their bodies!

Famous Mango Tree

I went to the temple of Rudranath and near the chattis met pilgrims all proceeding to Kedarnath. I saw two Gujarati ladies and asked them where they were going. They said: 'Kedarnath.' They asked me where I was going. 'I said: 'Badrinath'. They were shocked because, according to the prescribed routine, Kedarnath must be visited before Badrinath. One old lady provided an explanation: 'You must be a Vaishnava and not a Shaivaite'. I told her: 'I was born and brought up a Shaivaite, and now I find God everywhere.' The old lady shook her head; it was beyond her.

On our way back, near Gulabrai Kothi, we saw the famous mango tree from the top of which, in 1925, Jim Corbett shot a leopard, the hero of his famous book: "The Man-eating Leopard of Rudraprayag." Between 1918 and 1925 this beast had feasted on 125 men roaming over the vast mountainous area between Agastya Muni and Karnaprayag.

Poor Sadhu

There is a sad story of a 'sadhu' who assured the pilgrims that by mantras he would be able to keep the leopard away. The mantras were chanted; the rituals were performed; and the 'sadhu,' to prove the efficacy of his power, slept in the open in the midst of the pilgrims. The mantras were efficacious, but the wrong way about. Of all the eleven people sleeping there, the 'sadhu' alone was missing. The next day when blood traces were followed, it was found that the leopard had selected the 'sadhu' for his dinner from all the men sleeping there.

We met the son of the Pandit of the Gulabari Kothi who pointed out the place where the leopard was shot and proudly showed us a picture of his father in Jim Corbett's book who once narrowly escaped being dragged down by the leopard.

We left Rudraprayag in the morning and my mind went back to the old 'sanyasi'—so learned and yet so devout—who had lived there for forty years, the poor and illiterate in Rudraprayag his only friends, his world in God alone.

Yours Sincerely,

K. M. MUNSHI.

THE OVERACTIVE MIND

(By H. E. Andren, M.D.)

Are you driving yourself too fast? Does lack of time make you confused and frustrated? During the war and the post-war period many a responsible person having a strong mind has driven himself into such excessive activity that he eventually cracked under the strain. Some persons develop vague but distressing physical symptoms related to inner tensions, depriving themselves of efficiency and happiness.

Reaction

The pressure from within may be a reaction to an intolerable situation. It may result in over-activity, which at times may bring on some degree of mental illness. More persons suffer from this type of over-activity than is realized. The human mind and the human body alike can take just so much strain before showing signs of fatigue.

Not Aware

Too many foolhardy men and women boast that they have worked years without a vacation; they take pride in this "achievement." Actually, as Dr. William G. Menninger says, "such persons aren't smart—they're only jeopardizing their jobs, their health, and their home life."

Many a professional or business person has gone through a similar period of stress. Indigestion—in the form of heartburn, nausea, diarrhoea alternating with constipation, or gas distension—is a frequent symptom of inner tension. Attacks of discomfort about the heart with rapid heartbeat and a sense of flushing or suffocating have brought many such persons to their family physician, who has found no physical evidence of disease. Often these patients have been unaware of their nervous state, never suspecting that over-activity and mental fatigue had anything to do with their physical discomfort.

Principal Cause

Although it is possible for anxiety or fear ultimately to arise out of a state of fatigue, these strained feelings are at first absent in the true mental fatigue condition. Responsibility, over-concentration, excessive stresses and strains without recreation, and constant dealing with human relations and personnel problems often provoke neurosis-like symptoms. These are similar to the symptoms of combat fatigue of soldiers or flight fatigue of airmen. "Time already spent on the job" has been named a principal cause in either case.

Anxiety is an infrequent symptom in fatigue, but depression is quite a common symptom in fatigue. Difficulties in concentration and inability to carry out actions with any degree of sustained effort are characteristic of mental fatigue. Besides irritability, restlessness, and impulsiveness, there is also a tendency toward self-accusation. A person realizes something is wrong, admits most of his symptoms; but, contrary to the neurotic, he resents sympathy and attention. He refuses medical aid, wanting only to be left alone.

A Defence Mechanism

There are doctors who consider mental fatigue a defence mechanism, a subconscious action to control over-activity of the mind. The symptoms of insomnia (inability to sleep) or somnolence (sleepiness) can easily be understood on this basis. Insomnia may be due partly to excitation on the brain of stimulating poisons in the brain circulation and partly to early anxiety factors plus increased nervous tension. The somnolence so frequently noted in mental or nervous exhaustion may be caused by the poisons of fatigue, which create what might be considered a light and temporary form of sleeping sickness.

When the patient understands the cause of mental fatigue he can better appreciate his need of physical exercise. Physical activity increases the circulation in general, carrying fresh blood to the brain and washing away body wastes.

Prevention of mental fatigue naturally depends largely on the patient's habits of recreation. One busy Londoner had such habits of ingrained composure that he even designated his cable address as "Undisturbed, London." Self-discipline and thought control are not always enough, however, to reduce fatigue of this type. A complete change of location or vocation may become necessary if the patient cannot arrange for a sound recreational programme. The school teacher who becomes a student in the summer opens her mind to new subjects. She may enjoy this mental change as much as a long journey to foreign lands.

Happy Balance

Widen your interests to escape everyday monotony and take time out to feel the exhilaration of a genuine change in outlook. These new ideas and activities will give you the same results as a good vacation. They will both prevent and cure mental fatigue.

It is important for each of us to strike a happy balance in our mental and physical activities. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," especially if his work of a mental or highly responsible nature.

Avoid Drugs

A dangerous, vicious cycle can result from the habitual use of sedative drugs to overcome the tension and insomnia of an over-active mind. Avoid them! Use instead such relaxing measures as the prolonged neutral bath, the restful general massage (which acts as a form of passive exercise and improves the circulation), and special progressive exercises designed for release of both muscular and nervous tension. Physical exercise in the out-of-doors when possible is of course ideal for finding relief from excessive mental activity.

Why not try to streamline your activities, eliminating some of the taxing mental exercises that you might either delegate to others or find actually unnecessary? Cultivate a sense of buoyance and elasticity in your working habits by avoiding the rigid pattern of yesterday. In spite of the speed and pressure around you, give yourself time for all your activities, and keep your schedules flexible—never ironclad.

Think Positively

Assume an attitude of gratitude and of practical optimism. It will go a long way in postponing your mental fatigue when you find prolonged mental activity necessary. In other words, allow yourself to think only positive thoughts, never negative thoughts. Feel confident that there will always be an answer to your every need if you seek more fully the help of divine power when your own ability and strength are about exhausted.—By special arrangement with the "Herald of Health."

DEV ANAND who plays the lead in Navketan's "Hun Safar."

Why Not Eat Them Raw?

The closer a food is to its natural state, the more capable it is of supporting life. Cooking invariably affects some of the most important ingredients, like the vitamins and mineral salts. For example, it has been found that one pound of cooked cabbage provides only half as much vitamins as raw cabbage. There are several advantages in using foodstuffs in their natural state. Imagine the time and energy wasted in scraping and cutting the vegetables and sitting near the fire for hours for cooking them and also the money spent on fuel which could be used for buying other essential items!

Food habits, however, cannot be changed quickly and it is idle to expect the entire population to stop using cooked food overnight. Nevertheless, a beginning can be made in two directions. Forms of cooking which entail the maximum loss of vital elements can be avoided, and the proportion of such vegetables an can be eaten raw increased in the daily menu.

Fried Foods

Frying is an instance of the type of cooking which creates many difficulties for the human system. Fried foods are a favourite of many people as they are tasty. Now, in order to make fried foods palatable, they must be cooked at a high temperature. They come from the pan coated with hot oil or ghee. This layer of grease is bad enough for the digestion, but it is even worse when fried foods are permitted to get cold. A great strain is placed on the digestive apparatus when it is called upon to digest fried foods. The most important factor, however, is the fact that everything cooked at a high temperature is sure to have all or most of its vital elements destroyed. It is much better to cook or steam foods at very low temperature, with no water or very little water, so that they become impregnated with their own juices and all the vital elements are retained intact.

Carrots and cabbages, beet and radish, cucumber and tomatoes, onion and lettuce can all be eaten raw. Guavas and apples, peaches and apricots may be eaten with their skin. An additional reason why one should eat raw vegetables is that they are automatically chewed properly and therefore provide good exercise to the teeth, keeping them strong and healthy. After mastication they are also more easily digested.

Wash Well

But vegetables should always be washed thoroughly with water before eating. During times of epidemics, they need to be washed with a solution of potassium permanganate. That is necessary for many reasons. Most vegetables grow either in dirty soil or close to the dirt-ridden surface of the earth. They are likely to be contaminated with disease-giving germs found in the dirt. And when they go to the market they are handled by many people and some of them may have germs on their hands. While lying open in the market for sale, flies may settle on vegetables and fruits and leave germs and dirt on them.

Mr. Augustin George, our representative is touring Madras and Andhra Provinces to appoint stockists for RAINEX BALM. Co-operation requested from all.

MATHSON & CO., ANKAMALI, S.Ry.

PEACE KANWAL, who plays a stellar role in Kardar's "Dil-E-Nadan" shown at key centres of North India.

From page 10

Plan With The Planets

You will be helping yourself a great deal if you avoid all forms of disputes and arguments. Indeed your stock in the market will be rather low and as such I would caution you against making large commitments. The life-principle in you may be running low and that shouldn't put you cross with all those who come across you. Sometimes this may bring about real indisposition in which case you have to run to the nearest doctor. You will be lucky if you escape loss of face on some count or other.

★

KUMBHA—(AQUARIUS)

Dhanistha ½
Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada ¾

I think you should also be said to have a spot of luck after the middle of this week, even in the midst of some of the ominous things I have mentioned last week. It is my view that one of your brain waves will fetch fat dividends in the days to come. If you are a creative writer or artist, you must make use of the present influence. But I must warn you at the same time that you should be careful in the matter of your temper which is apt to take you into very deep channels. In other words you should avoid haste. I may also warn you against speculating inordinately for fear of burning your fingers. If your children get sick or get into bad holes do not get frightened but do what is necessary without losing your head. In the office it is better to move carefully with the boss. With your friends too you must be accommodating.

MEENA—(PISCES)

Purva Badrapada ¼
Uttara Badrapada
Revati

You will be in good form from the middle of this week when a very good planet will play the fairy godmother to you. It is my view that some sudden turn of events may lead to happiness and financial flexibility. That does not mean you can lose control of your purse. Rather I would put it that you had better be more strict in the matter of expenditure and liberal in the matter of earning. This is not word-play, mind you. On your professional side too I find some sign of improvement. The boss may pat you on the back or may give increment. Bonus and other forms of recognition of merit will be visible. But do not run away with the idea that it is going to be in a big way.

IN JAMSHEDPUR

In Jamshedpur copies of "Free India" can be had from our agent: M/s. Sanyal Bros., News Agent, Bistupur Market, Jamshedpur.

FACTS ABOUT RACE CONCEPT

The long-standing confusion between race and culture has produced fertile soil for the development of racism, one of the strangest and most disturbing phenomena of the great revolution of our time. Because of its structure and the tasks assigned to it, the UNESCO is the international institution best equipped to lead the campaign against race prejudice. And in order to combat the ignorance and scientifically false ideas on which race hatred and conflict thrive, the Organization has sought to secure "scientific facts" about "our present knowledge" of race.

Results of Inquiry

Views of 69 physical anthropologists and geneticists from 23 countries on questions arising from this inquiry are presented in a 103-page book, entitled: "The Race Concept; Results of an Inquiry," which UNESCO has just published in its series of volumes on: "The Race Question in Modern Science." They are in the form of comment, requested by UNESCO, on the second of two statements on the nature of race and racial differences, drawn up by international groups of scientists under UNESCO's auspices.

One section of the book is devoted to "Observations and Comments on the Statement as a Whole," another to "Comments and Criticisms on Different Items of the Statement," a third to other draft statements which were proposed.

The opinions show the current development of concepts now in process of crystallization in scientific theories which, in turn will be modified as the sum of knowledge increases. Those who seek a simple explanation of the differences observed between cultures in biological characteristics will realize that neither the evidence nor "common sense" is on their side. Perhaps they may learn caution from reading this book. It introduces the reader to a scientific laboratory and if there seem to be differences of opinion, it should not be forgotten that it is precisely such differences which give birth to what is called truth.

ABOUT THE U. N.

The United Nations Secretarial building in New York, which is 73 feet wide and 287 feet long, rising 505 feet above street level, has 5.400 windows.

Fifteen miles of carpeting in strips three feet wide is used throughout Headquarters.

Twenty operators man the United Nations switch-board. From 100 to 200 calls for information are received each day.

There are 2,300 typewriters with keyboards for writing in 15 languages.

United Nations Radio programmes are broadcast in 25 languages. Over 500 press and radio correspondents are accredited to the United Nations. Also accredited are 100 photographers, 75 representatives of newsreels, and 85 of television. From 150 to 200 observers of non-governmental organizations similarly accredited follow the meetings and report to their members.

There are one and a half miles of elevator shaftways in the Headquarters and the elevators travel a total of 250 miles in a working day.

India grows about 4.8 million tons of different kinds of oil-seeds annually, worth about Rs. 160 crores.

STONES, clubs, bricks, and the spirit of freedom are pitted against Soviet tanks in the Russian sector of Germany. Under martial law the tanks rolled on the streets of East German cities during the furious riots which started June 17.

364 Persons Share The Third Prize

—:o:—

ST. WORDS 20: FURTHER RESULTS

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Mr. M. S. BADAMI, Hubli; Mr. B. K. Bakthavathsalu, Whitefield P.O.; Mr. Balagi, Salem; Mr. K. Balakrishnapillai, Alwaye; Sri. B. Balan, Madras-19; Mr. T. Balasubramaniam, Waltair R. S.; Mr. C. N. Balu, Karur; Mr. S. K. Banerjee, Calcutta-15; Mr. F. E. Baxter, Calcutta-14; Mr. W. N. Bazely, Madras-7; Miss R. Bhagavathi Ammal, Alleppey; Mrs. L. Bhanumathi Amma, Mavelikara P.O.; Mr. A. B. Bhaskaran, Madras-1; Mr. K. C. Bhaskaran, Coimbatore; Mr. P. Bhaskaran Pillai, N. Parur; Mr. M. Bhasker, Mangalore-1; Mr. R. K. Bhattacharjee, Bezwada; Mr. P. Bhavani Shanker, Madras-5; Mr. S. Bhimasena Rao, Bangalore; Miss T. M. Bhuvaneswari, Vellore; Mr. A. B. Boothe, Kozhikode.

Miss R. N. CHANDRAMMA, Davangere; Mr. A. K. Chandrasekaran, Nellore; Mr. P. Chandrasekhara Menon, Madurai; Mr. G. V. R. Chari, Nilgiris; Mr. V. H. Chellappa, Madras-14; Mr. K. M. Chengiah Chetti, Madras-3; Mrs. Chokkanahalli Indira Bai, Badinehal P.O.; Miss Chitra Bhat, Mangalore-1.

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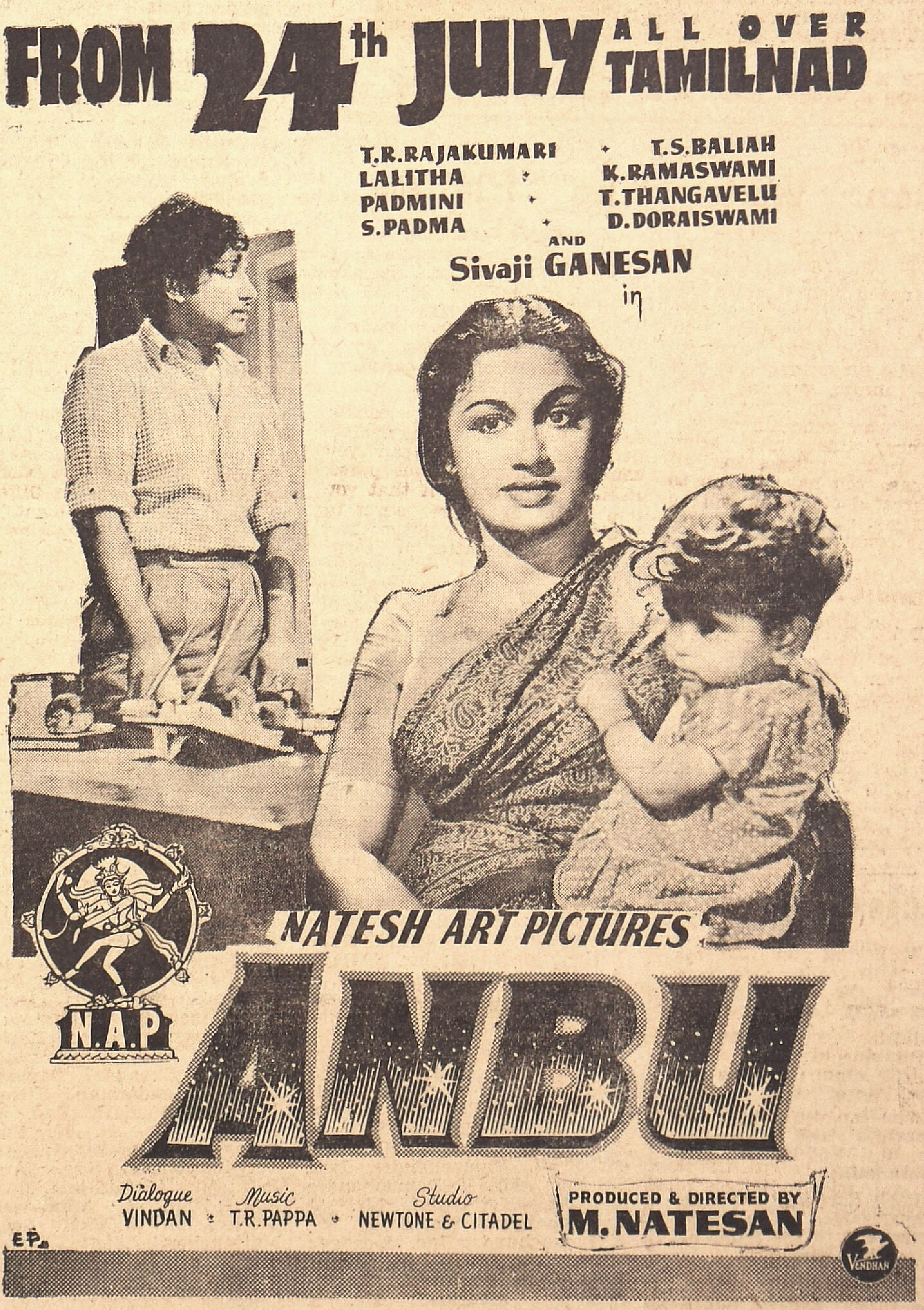
Mr. K. KALYANASUNDARAM, Bangalore City; Mr. T. V. Kalyanasundaram, Madras-21; Mr. Kamala Kanta Talukdar, Shillong; Mr. K. A. Kannan,

(*Please turn over*)



From previous page

St-Words 20: Further Results

Madras-5; Mrs. B. B. Karumbayya, Pollibetta P.O.; Mr. N. C. Karunakaran, Dharmadam; Mr. P. C. Karunakaran, Cannanore; Mrs. L. S. Kaveri Ammal, Srirangam P.O.; Mr. Kerala Varma Thirumulpad, P.O. Cranganore; Mr. Kerala Varma Thirumulpad, Alagappan Nagar; Mr. T. M. Krishna Kutty Menon, Irinjalakuda; Mr. P. V. Krishnamurthy, Madras-14; Mr. K. R. Krishnaswami, Madras-5; Mrs. J. Krishnaswami, Madras-15; Mr. P. S. Krishnaswamy, Madras-17; Mr. P. G. Krishnaswamiah, Madras-5; Mrs. S. Krupanandam, Mahabubnagar Dt.; Mr. K. L. Kulathu, Trivandrum; Mr. K. Kumaran, Kozhikode-2; Mr. V. Kumaran, Coimbatore; Mr. Kumaran Nair, Tirur P.O.; Mr. K. S. Kumaraswamy, Madras; Mr. T. Kuzur, P.O. Hinoo; Miss S. A. Khader Sait, Bangalore; Mr. A. B. Khan, B.A., B.T., Manipuri U.P.; Mr. P. K. Kochu Mohamed Sahib, Muvattupuzha P. O.; Dr. K. Kochunni Menon, Trichur; Mr. T. Kochunni Menon, Trichur; Mr. K. P. Kolandasamy, Erode; Mr. S. Kolappan, Alleppey; Mr. S. Kolappa Pilai, Punalur P. O.; Mr. N. J. Korbahalli, Dt. Raichur P.O.; Mr. P. M. Krishna Iyer, Sethuparvathi Puram P.O.; Mr. N. Krishna Kumar, Dodballapur; Mr. R. Krishnamachari, Kumbakonam; Mr. T. D. Krishnan, Kozhikode-6; Mr. B. S. Krishnamurthy, Bangalore-2; Mr. K. A. Krishnamurthy, Anantapur Dt.

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Mr. K. B. WILSON, Shertallai.

Miss S. G. YOGAMBAL, Bhavani.

Mr. ZACKRIA Haroon Sait, Mattancherri; Mr. I. S. Ziyauddin, Calcutta-1.

Miss M. Boother, Kozhikode; Mr. S. Lakshmanan, Talliar P.O.; Mr. K. Balakrishnan Nair, T. C. State; Mr. C. T. Chacko, Munnar; Mr. A. L. Gopala Pai, Alleppey; Mr. T. V. Ganapathy, Madras-2; Mr. V. Gnanasambandan, Madras-4; Mr. J. Galway, Erode Railway Colony P.O.; Miss M. C. Gracy, Fairfield P.O.; Mr. V. Gopalan, Madurai; Mr. A. N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, N. Parur; Mr. N. G. George, Ernakulam; Mr. D. Ganesan, Madras; Mr. T. Krishnappa, P.O. Tiptur; Mr. A. V. V. Krishnan, Coimbatore; Mr. D. V. Lakshmikanthan Chetty, Bangalore-1; Mrs. K. Pankajama, Madras-14; Mr. G. Prahlad Rao, Davangere City; Mr. Radhe Sham Khurana, Jullundur City; Mr. T. S. Smith, Hazaribagh; Mrs. S. B. Samuel, Gadwal; Mr. Syed Akbar, Arkalgud P.O.; Mr. P. I. K. Shanker, Hyderabad Dn.; Mrs. B. D. Smith, Calcutta-13; Mr. S. Sundara Raj, Pondicherri; Mr. P. M. Varatharajan, Madras; Mr. M. A. Varadarajan, B.E., Damsite; Via Hospet; Mr. P. I. Verghese, Kottayam; Mr. G. P. Wight; Asansol (E. I. Rly.).

Contraband goods valued at about Rs. 41.9 lakhs were seized during the second half of 1952-53.

CASH RECEIPTS

Following the suggestions of readers, we have made the following rules regarding Cash Receipts.

Cash Receipts are encashable at our office within four months of the date of issue.

You can send the Cash Receipts and get the amount by M. O. less commission.

Cash Receipts are also transferable. You can endorse it to the name of any other person.

Competition Editor, St.-words Contest. Madras-2.

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ST-WORDS No. 21

Note: Entries from Bombay State will not be accepted.

ENTRANCE FEE AS 8 ONLY

FIRST PRIZE RS 1,500

RS 3,000

RUNNERS UP RS 1,250
And Special Awards for Largest Number of entries Amounting to Rs. 250

—SUBJECT TO RULES AND CONDITIONS—

Entrance Fee : 8 As. 3 Diagrams for Re. 1. Closing Date in Madras: 14th August: In other Centres 12th August.

(Winners' List and Official Solution will be published in "Free India" dated 23rd August 1953)

You can send any number of entries. You are invited to exercise your skill and knowledge of English and fill up the blank space in the straightword diagram with the most apt letter, using the clues printed below as guide. (Following the practice of other competitions, the two alternative words are given in brackets).

CLUES FOR STRAIGHTWORDS NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

1. In unforeseen emergency one has to —— plans hastily. (Revise, Devise)
2. Conceited man does not generally —— those who are flatterers. (Detest, Detect)
3. A —— is entered sometimes with the idea of making a big haul. (House, Horse)
4. Which woman would not like to wear —— jewellery. (Gold, Good)
5. Marriage is the time when people —— generously. (Live, Give)
6. A person's —— trouble sometimes makes him talk unintelligibly. (Mental, Dental)
7. An employee may be expected to resent if his superior —— him as inefficient.. (Libels, Labels)
8. Very modern —— will have little appeal for a man of conservative type. (Shows, Shops)
9. A man of independent nature is apt to show impatience when listening to ——. (Boss, Bosh)
10. Tame people would avoid heated argument with one who is ——. (Burly, Surly)
11. Big —— generally attract attention of the passers-by. (Fights, Lights)
12. A good housewife is careful about keeping food in the ——. (Open, Oven)

.... Cut Here ....

ENTRY FORM FOR ST.-WORDS NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

.... Cut Here ....

The entry fee is As. 8 for each Diagram. But if you fill 2 diagrams, the third is free. That is, you can fill 3 diagrams for Re. 1. THIS ENTRY FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED INTACT and in the name of only one person. Unused diagrams must be left blank. Pencil entries are not allowed. Each entry form entered by you must be numbered serially in the space provided aside. Number your first entry form 1, your second entry form 2 and so on.

Entry Form No.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

1		E	V	I	S	E
2	D	E	T	E		T
3	H	O		S	E	
4	G	O		D	YOU CAN WIN	
5		I	V	E		
6		E	N	T	A	L
7	L		B	E	L	S
8	S	H	O		S	↓
9	B	O	S		Rs 3000	
10		U	R	L	Y	
11		I	G	H	T	S
12	O		E	N	(21)	

0-8-0 DIAGRAM I

1		E	V	I	S	E
2	D	E	T	E		T
3	H	O		S	E	
4	G	O		D	YOU CAN WIN	
5		I	V	E		
6		E	N	T	A	L
7	L		B	E	L	S
8	S	H	O		S	↓
9	B	O	S		Rs 3000	
10		U	R	L	Y	
11		I	G	H	T	S
12	O		E	N	(21)	

0-8-0 DIAGRAM II

1		E	V	I	S	E
2	D	E	T	E		T
3	H	O		S	E	
4	G	O		D	YOU CAN WIN	
5		I	V	E		
6		E	N	T	A	L
7	L		B	E	L	S
8	S	H	O		S	↓
9	B	O	S		Rs 3000	
10		U	R	L	Y	
11		I	G	H	T	S
12	O		E	N	(21)	

FREE DIAGRAM

1		E	V	I	S	E
2	D	E	T	E		T
3	H	O		S	E	
4	G	O		D	YOU CAN WIN	
5		I	V	E		
6		E	N	T	A	L
7	L		B	E	L	S
8	S	H	O		S	↓
9	B	O	S		Rs 3000	
10		U	R	L	Y	
11		I	G	H	T	S
12	O		E	N	(21)	

0-8-0 DIAGRAM III

1		E	V	I	S	E
2	D	E	T	E		T
3	H	O		S	E	
4	G	O		D	YOU CAN WIN	
5		I	V	E		
6		E	N	T	A	L
7	L		B	E	L	S
8	S	H	O		S	↓
9	B	O	S		Rs 3000	
10		U	R	L	Y	
11		I	G	H	T	S
12	O		E	N	(21)	

0-8-0 DIAGRAM IV

1		E	V	I	S	E
2	D	E	T	E		T
3	H	O		S	E	
4	G	O		D	YOU CAN WIN	
5		I	V	E		
6		E	N	T	A	L
7	L		B	E	L	S
8	S	H	O		S	↓
9	B	O	S		Rs 3000	
10		U	R	L	Y	
11		I	G	H	T	S
12	O		E	N	(21)	

FREE DIAGRAM

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

21

In entering this Competition I agree to abide by the Competition Rules & Conditions and to accept the Competition Editor's decision as final and legally binding.

I Enclose Herewith
Money Order Receipts / Postal Orders / Cash Receipts } Nos.

NAME in Ink and Block Letters — Mr. / Mrs. / Miss } ....

FULL ADDRESS .... INITIALS ....

.. Cut Here .... Cut Here ....

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES TO:

Straightwords Contest Number 21, FREE INDIA WEEKLY, MADRAS-2.

From page 6

her that everything was going to be all right. So I contrived a little space by my side and bade the lady sit down.

"Was there any mark," I asked her, "on the hundred-rupee note that you had in the bag?"

"Oh, yes," she answered after some reflection, "I remember now, there was a slight smudge of blue ink somewhere on the border. Otherwise it was brand new."

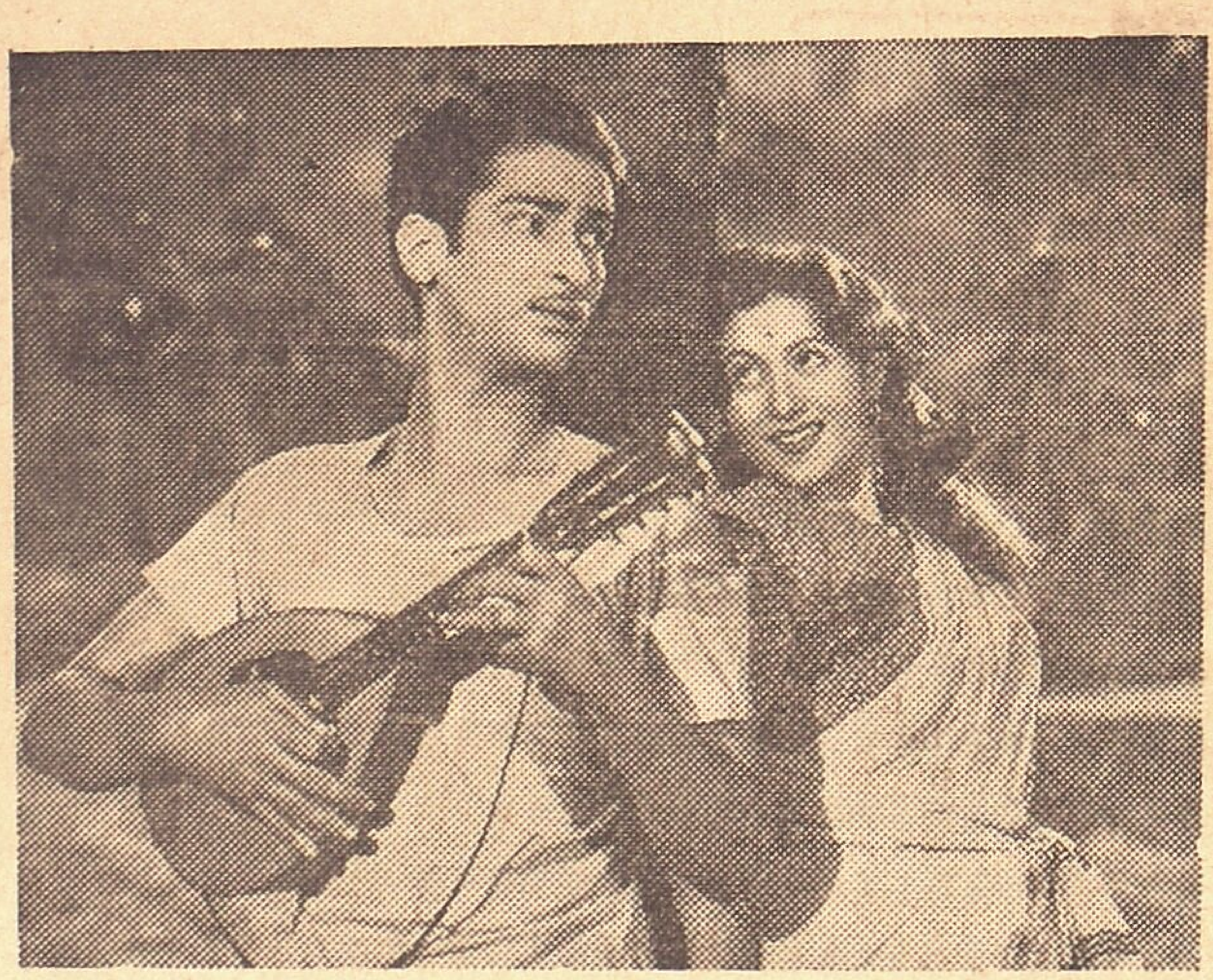
"Well, you may be sure I am going to retrieve it for you," I said.

The young man with the book was standing out of earshot from us. It was necessary to engage him in a little chat. So I left my seat and approached him.

"Can I borrow your book for a little while?" I asked him. "It's awful bore to have to spend one's time looking at a mob of perfect strangers."

"Oh, I am sorry, I can't help you," said the man, and looked away, so as to dispel any doubts I might have that he was inclined to conversation.

YOU may think it very strange that a man should be so disobliging as to refuse to lend a book to a fellow-creature for a few minutes. Yet I was not surprised. In fact I should have thought it strange if he had lent me the book without a moment's hesitation. I went back to my seat and began to speculate on my next move. Presently I saw the young man with the book stepping into the privy, which was close to where he had been standing. Some two minutes later he came out and stood, for a moment, looking out through the window, as though engaged in thought. Then he came straight towards me and handing the book to me said:



MADHUBALA and Shammi Kapur in a romantic interlude in "Rail Ka Dibbe" running in Bombay.

"I am awfully sorry if I have offended you. I didn't really mean it. You know, I was in a beastly frame of mind when you came and asked me for that book, and I forgot myself."

"Oh, that's all right," I replied. "Don't you eat your heart out over that."

I knew the man was attempting to throw me off the scent. However, I took the book from him and thumbed through its pages for some little time, though nothing was farther from my thoughts at the moment than a desire to read. Then I got up and went over to where the Guard was standing.

"Say," I whispered in his ear, "that young chap there has got the young lady's hundred-rupee note."

"How do you know?" demanded the Guard. "Didn't I frisk him as thoroughly as I did the others?"

"I'm not saying you didn't do your best," I replied. "But the hundred-rupee note was not in any of his pockets when you were searching him."

"Where was it, then?"

"In this book. And now that he has lent me this book to read, the note must be in any of his pockets now."

"I want to search your pockets again," said the Guard, approaching the young fellow. "I have reason to believe that you've got that lady's hundred-rupee note in your pocket now."

"You mean her hand-bag?" asked the man.

"Your game is up, my boy," I said. "Don't attempt any hanky-panky. We know you threw away the hand-bag after you extracted the hundred-rupee note from it."

The man stared at me with murder in his eyes while the guard went through his pockets and fished out the hundred-rupee note, which had a slight smudge of blue ink on the border. The note was handed over to the lady. And the pick-pocket with the book, when the train pulled up at the next station, was turned over to the Police.

BY the time the detective concluded the story he had succeeded in convincing the passengers that here was a man who could beat Sherlock Holmes hollow. I was myself conscious of a feeling of profound admiration for this amiable detective. Presently the train halted at the next station. The great detective got up and moved towards the door. Suddenly he turned on his heels and dashed for the opposite door and disappeared. My first impression on witnessing this performance was that this great blood-hound had suddenly sniffed the presence of crime and was making tracks for the quarry. But the disillusionment came close on the heels of a Railway Guard, who dashed in at the door, which the great detective had abandoned in preference to the opposite one.

"Has that fellow been pretty long in this compartment?"

"Yes, sir," replied one of the passengers, "he was entertaining us with a delightful story of how he outwitted a clever pick-pocket."

"You pack of fools!" cried the Guard. "And you were all taken in by that yarn, inspite of that notice up there to warn you! I shouldn't be surprised if some purses were missing, then."

"Wasn't he a detective, then?" I faltered, feeling in my pocket for my purse, which, I presently found, had already disappeared, some half a dozen others having followed suit!

INFANT PRODIGY

A new child conductor has appeared. It is an eight-year-old girl Gianella de Marco. Recently she conducted London's Philharmonic Orchestra,

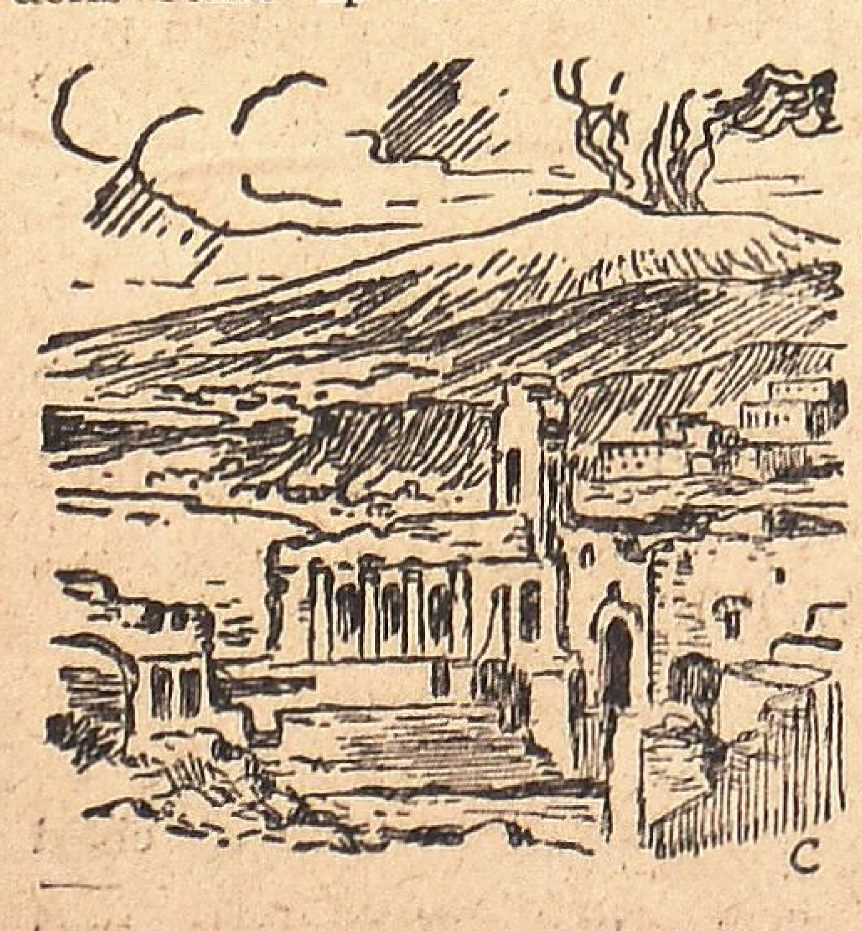
in Manchester, and excited great enthusiasm.

Gianella is a little black-haired beauty, and the Londoners called her "The Italian Wonder." She wore a short, black dress for the concert and just before she started conducting a symphony, she smiled reassuringly to her father. He was extremely nervous, in fact he was so nervous that he forgot smoking was prohibited and lit a cigarette.

While Gianella is conducting, she hums to herself, and now and then she shouts loudly to the musicians. She has a good hold on every one of them, and the leader said afterwards that she is a wonderfully gifted child. In the interval Gianella jumped down among the audience and embraced her parents.

EUROPE'S BIGGEST VOLCANO

Etna on Sicily is the highest volcano in Europe. This big mountain is a small world of its own. It covers quite a considerable area of ground, and a few hundred thousand people earn their living on its sides. At the bottom are fruitful gardens, full of grapes and fruit of the South. These gardens come up the volcano to a

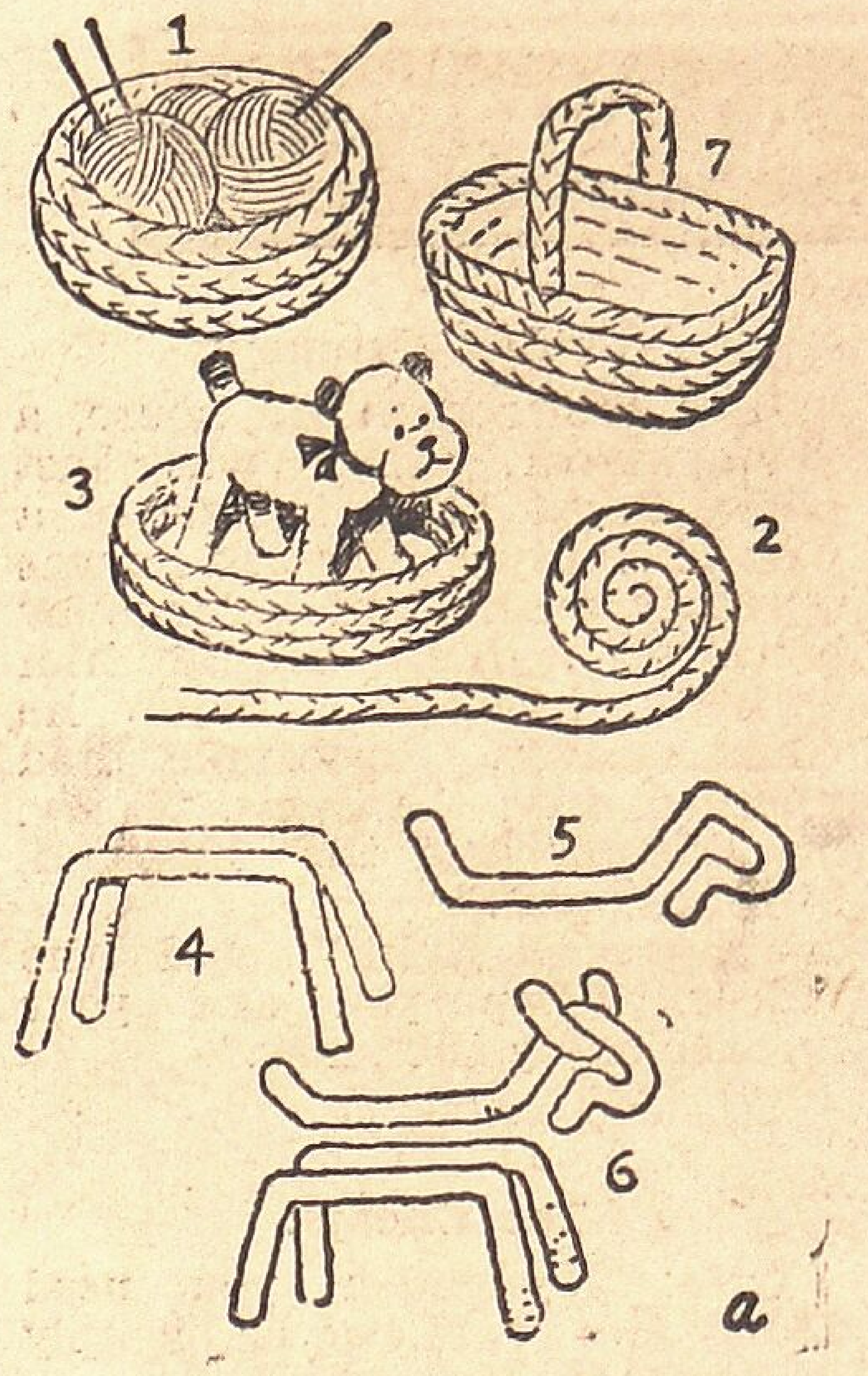


height of 3,000 feet (1 kilometre). Then come the huge forests, and at 7,500 feet (2,500 metres), it is a desert of ash and lava. In the winter the top of Etna is covered with snow. In its time Etna has had several terrible eruptions. People were afraid of Etna and for very good reasons. In antiquity people believed that the god of the blacksmiths, Volcano, had his forge inside the mountain. That was the reason why smoke and sparks came out of the crater.

FOR DOLLS' HOUSE

When you have spring-cleaned the dolls' house, you are sure to want to have a few new things for the house. Here are some you can make quite easily. They are made from raffia, and braids of 3 times 2 threads of raffia have been used. The raffia should be a little moist.

For the tiny mending basket (fig. 1) make a braid of 22½" (55 cm). Tie raffia around the ends and trim them. Thread a mending needle with raffia, form the braid into a spiral (fig. 2), and starting in the centre, join the rounds together with little whip stitches. When the bottom is 1¼" (3 cm) in diameter, tighten the next round so that the braid is joined vertically to the bottom. Continue the rounds until all



the braid is used, then put the end in on the wrong side and fasten it there. Make some tiny balls of coloured wool and stick a few pins into them, they are supposed to be the dolls knitting needles.

If your dolls' have a dog, you can make a basket for it in the same way, (fig. 3).

And if they have not got a dog, it is not difficult to make one from pipe-cleaners. You will get a dog which fits into the little basket, if you cut two pieces of pipe-cleaner, each 1½" (4 cm) long. Bend them as shown in fig. 4. Then bend a piece of 2¾" (7 cm), as shown in fig. 5. Shape a bit, about ⅜" (1 cm), into a V and press it on to the head for ears. Join the pieces together as shown in fig. 6, then wind a whole pipe-cleaner around head, neck and body, starting at the nose. Paint eyes and nose with ink, give the dog a black ear or a black tail, and finally tie a silk ribbon around its neck.

The shopping basket for the dolls, fig. 7, is made from 17½" (45 cm) braid, plus 2¼" (6 cm) for the handle. Shape the bottom into an oval, and make the basket as given for the mending basket. Sew on the handle when the end is secured.

A Literary Family

"Literature certainly runs in the Scribbler family. The two daughters write poetry that nobody will print, the sons write plays that nobody will act, and the mother writes stories that nobody will read."

"And what does the father write?"

"He writes cheques that nobody will cash."

Unkindest Cut

"I was wondering, sir," the young man said timidly to the Boss, "if you can raise my salary. You see, I have just got married..."

"I'm sorry, my boy," replied the great man. "But we take no responsibilities for accidents that happen after office hours."

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	Dep.	Arr.
CENTRAL		
Calcutta Mail	8 10 p.m.	6 50 a.m.
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Puri Passenger	7 10 p.m.	8 35 a.m.
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Bombay Mail	9 5 p.m.	5 50 a.m.
Bombay Express	7 35 a.m.	7 20 p.m.
Raichur Passenger	9 15 a.m.	4 5 p.m.
Renigunta Passenger	5 20 p.m.	9 47 a.m.
Renigunta Passenger	—	9 25 p.m.
Arkonam Passenger	7 50 a.m.	8 26 a.m.
" "	10 4 a.m.	3 6 p.m.
" "	6 47 p.m.	—
" "	9 35 p.m.	6 15 p.m.
Bangalore Mail	8 45 p.m.	6 20 a.m.
Bangalore Express	12 30 p.m.	2 20 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger	6 10 a.m.	8 0 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger	8 55 p.m.	6 0 a.m.
Jalarpet Passenger	11 40 a.m.	1 20 p.m.
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Villupuram Passenger	3 50 p.m.	11 15 a.m.
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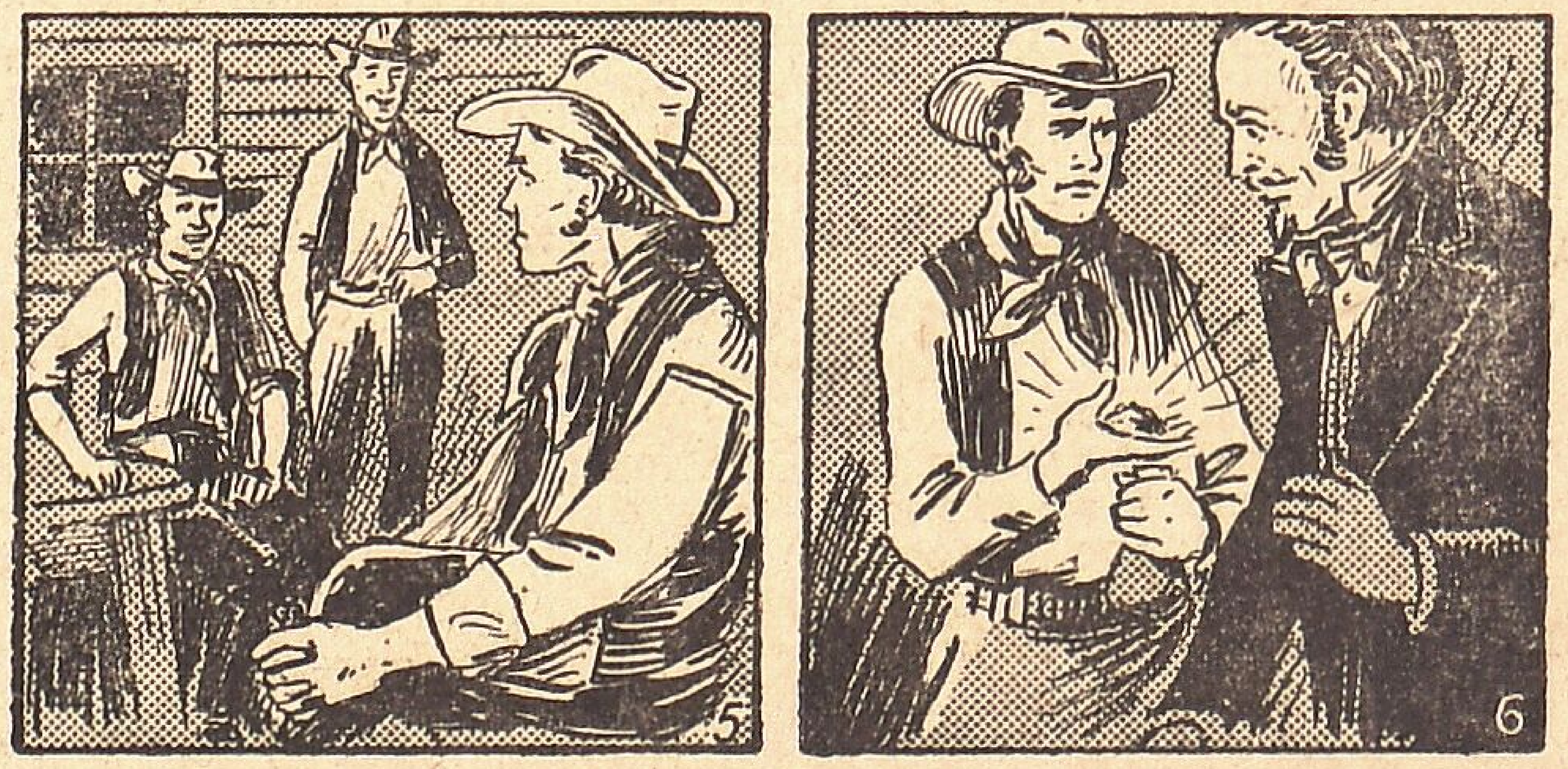

GOLD FIND IN CALIFORNIA

5. Marshall took a handful of earth and shouted to one of the Red Indians to fetch a bowl. When the earth was washed away, there was a little pile of coarse grains at the bottom of the bowl. And the grains were pure gold.

Marshall kept his secret for several days. But one evening when he sat in the hut with his pals, he said in his slow, quiet way: "I think I have found a gold vein."

The others did not believe him, they even teased him, but the next morning he went out again to the place where he had found the gold. This time he saw a flake of gold and many grains in the muddy water. He got hold of a bowl, washed the gold and two days later he rode the forty miles to Sutter's fortress.

6. When he reached it he rushed straight into Sutter's sitting room. "Let me talk to you alone," he demanded. They went into a room at the back of the house and locked the door. "Give me a weighing machine," said Marshall without any further explanation. Marshall was terribly excited and Sutter fetched a weighing machine. Then Marchall pulled a bag from his pocket and poured the gold into the scale. There was about two pounds.

However, neither Sutter, nor Marshall were able to decide with certainty that it was really gold and had to wait until they could test the metal with acid. For several days Sutter went about in the fortress, trembling with nervousness lest the news about the gold should leak out.

(To be continued)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

Quite Easy

One day a newspaper reporter was sent to interview a man who was supposed to be a super-marksman. All over the place, on trees, fences and walls, were target bull's-eyes with holes in the dead centre, as evidence of his uncanny skill. The reporter was astonished when the dead-shot turned out to be the village half-wit.

"You certainly are a wonderful shot," the reporter said admiringly. "How do you do it?"

"Easy as pie," answered the man. "I just shoot first and then draw the circle."

★

The Reason

"Why did the foreman fire you, Joe?"

"You know what a foreman is?" Joe shrugged, "the one who stands around and watches the other men work."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Well, he just got jealous of me," Joe explained. "People thought I was the foreman."

Caustic Comment

In a crowded movie house, a young naval officer was just about to sit down in one of a pair of empty seats when he was abruptly pushed off balance by a woman trailing behind him with her husband. Before he could recover, the couple had plumped into the seats. "Sorry, my friend," said the husband, "we beat you!"

"That's all right," said the officer. "I hope you and your mother enjoy the show."

★

Too Cheap !

Wife: "Remember you used to say two could live as cheaply as one?"

Husband: "Yes."

Wife: "Tonight we're going to prove it, there's supper only for one."

★

Nick of Time

"So you operated on him in the nick of time?"

"Yes, in another twenty-four hours he would have recovered."

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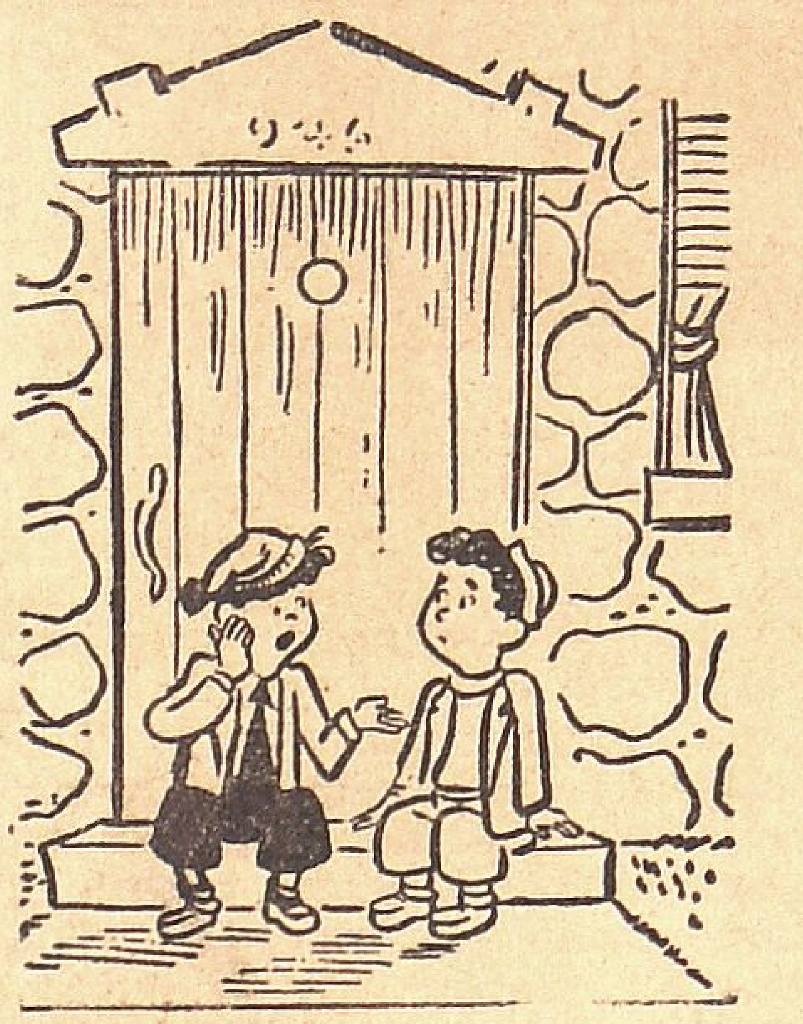

"If I'm noisy they give me a spanking. If I'm quiet they take my temperature!"

The Young Idea

A famous evangelist once went to a small town to conduct his inspiring meetings. He lost his way and approached a small boy.

"Can you tell me the way to the post office?"

The young boy gave him the directions.

"Do you know who I am?" asked the preacher.

"No" said the boy.

"Well, come to the community hall tonight and I'll show you the way to heaven."

"Ah, go on" said the boy. "You don't even know the way to the post office" !

★

Matter of Vision

The tramp approached a farmer and said: "Mister, please give me something to eat."

"See that pile of wood over there?" asked the farmer.

"No," said the tramp.

"Why, I saw you see it," said the farmer.

"Well," said the tramp, "may be you saw me see it, but you won't see me saw it."

★

Unto This Last

"Do you wish the court to understand that you refuse to renew your dog license?"

"Yes, your worship, but—"

"We want no 'buts.' You will be fined. You know the license has expired."

"Yes, and so has the dog."

★

Home-front

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"Well, you ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."

★

The Cure

Nurse: "Doctor, every time I bend over this patient to listen to his heart, his pulse rate increases. What shall I do to quieten him?"

Doctor: "Button up your uniform."

Except At Home

"Ah, my friend, so you are married. Allow me to congratulate you on your most accomplished wife."

"Accomplished! She is indeed," was the enthusiastic reply. "Why, she is at home in literature, at home in music, at home in art, home in science—in short she's at home everywhere except——"

"Except what?"

"Except at home."

★

An Impossibility

The orchestra was practising an amateur composer's long and tedious piece, when he unexpectedly arrived.

"What's this?" he demanded. "I can hear only the violins and not the wind instruments."

"It's too hard a job for the wind instruments," replied the leader of the orchestra. "They can't blow and yawn at the same time."

★

Puzzling

A father was teaching his small daughter to tell the time.

"These are the hours, these are the minutes, and these are the seconds," he said pointing them out.

The small girl looked puzzled. "Where are the 'jiffies'?"

★

Halve It

A young lady accosted the Iron Duke and said, "Can you believe it, some of my acquaintances are saying that I had twins!"

"My dear," replied the Duke, "I make it a rule to believe only half of what I hear."

★

Clever

Small boy: "Daddy, is a thing lost when you know where it is?"

Daddy: "No, you idiot, how can it be?"

Small boy: "Well, the half-crown you gave me is down the drain."

★

Answered

A woman visitor to the London Zoo asked a keeper whether the hippopotamus was a male or a female.

"Madam," replied the keeper sternly, "that is a question that should be of interest only to another hippopotamus."

★

Faintheart

Lucy: "Oh Percy, you are too slow."

Percy: "I'm afraid I don't grasp you."

Lucy: "Yes, that's just the trouble."

★

Floored

"You say you were a child prodigy?"

"Oh yes! Everybody says when I was two years old I was just as smart as I am now."

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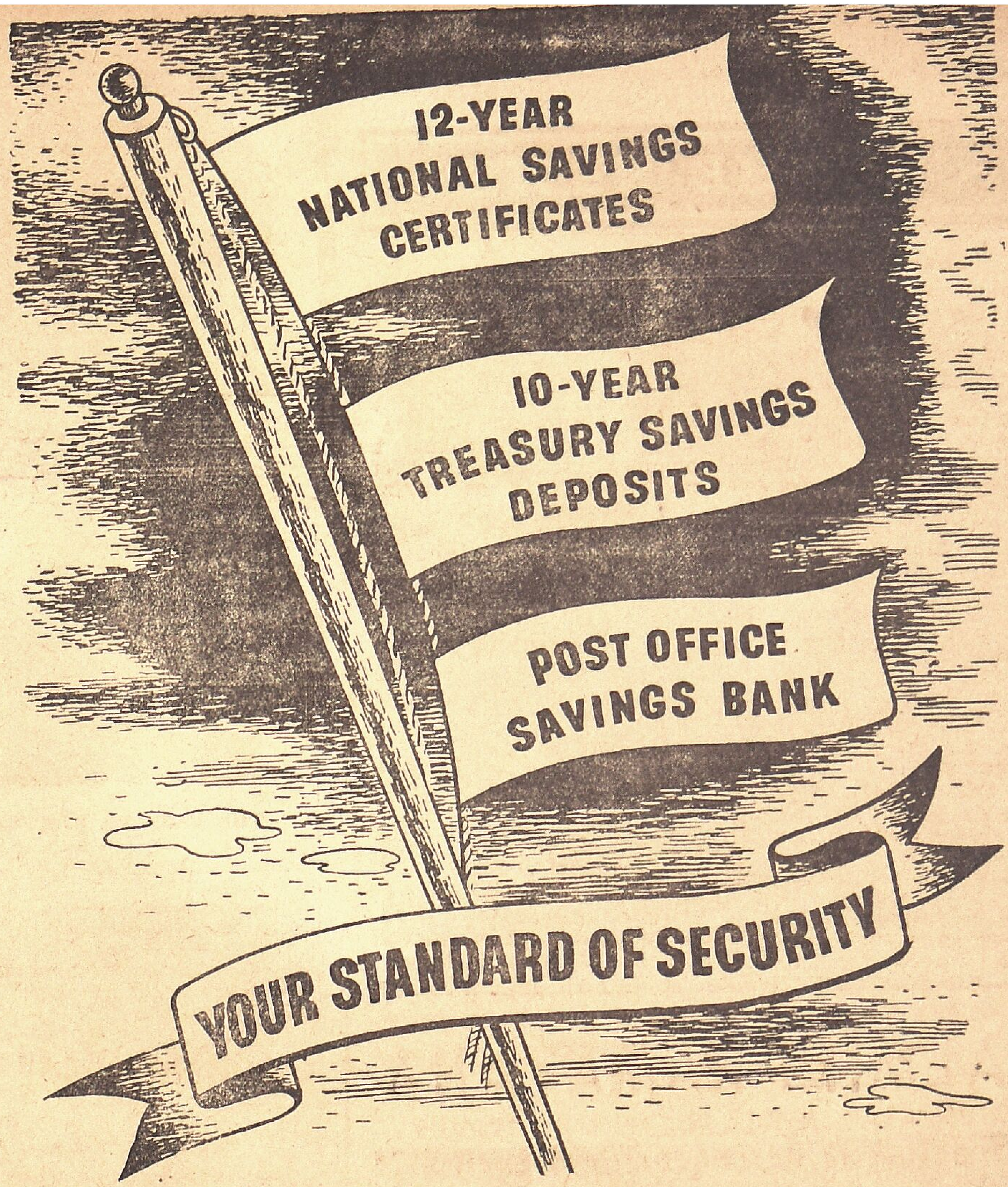

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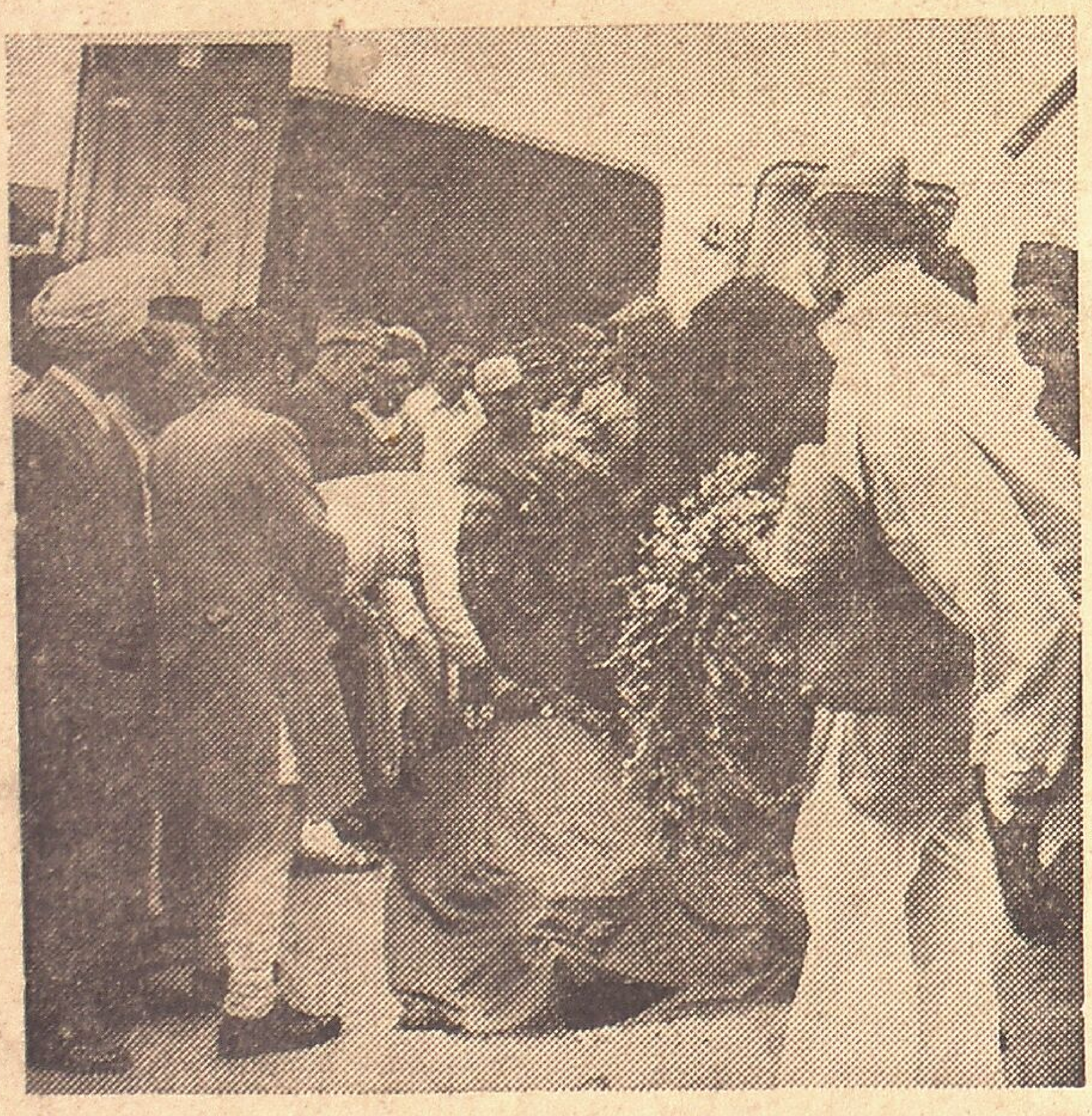
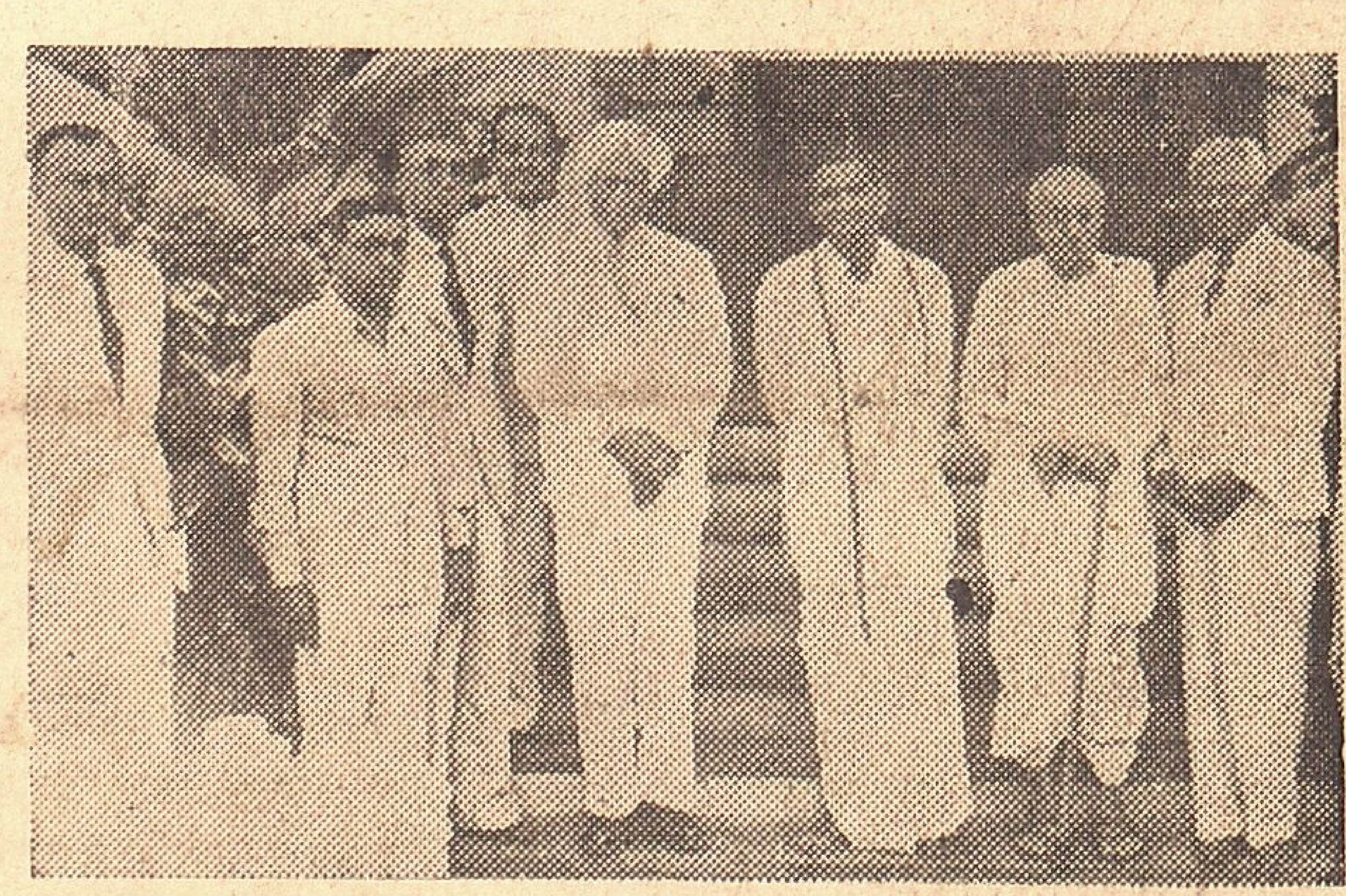


SHEIKH ABDULLAH, Premier of Kashmir, lays a wreath on the bier of the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, before it was flown to Calcutta.—G. L.

THE LATE Dr. S. P. Mukherjee's body lifted on to an I. A. F. plane, at Srinagar.

DURING the height of the recent violent anti-Soviet outbreak in East Berlin, German civilians burn a Soviet flag which had flown on the Brandenburg Gate, the columns of which can be seen in the background.



RAJAJI snapped with the members of the Association of Engineers, and Madras P.W.D. Engineering Association whose combined annual meeting he addressed recently.—P. C. S.

A CORNER of the Irrigation and Power section inside the coach of the Planning Commission which now forms part of the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition Train now on a tour of important centres in the country.—P. I. B.

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